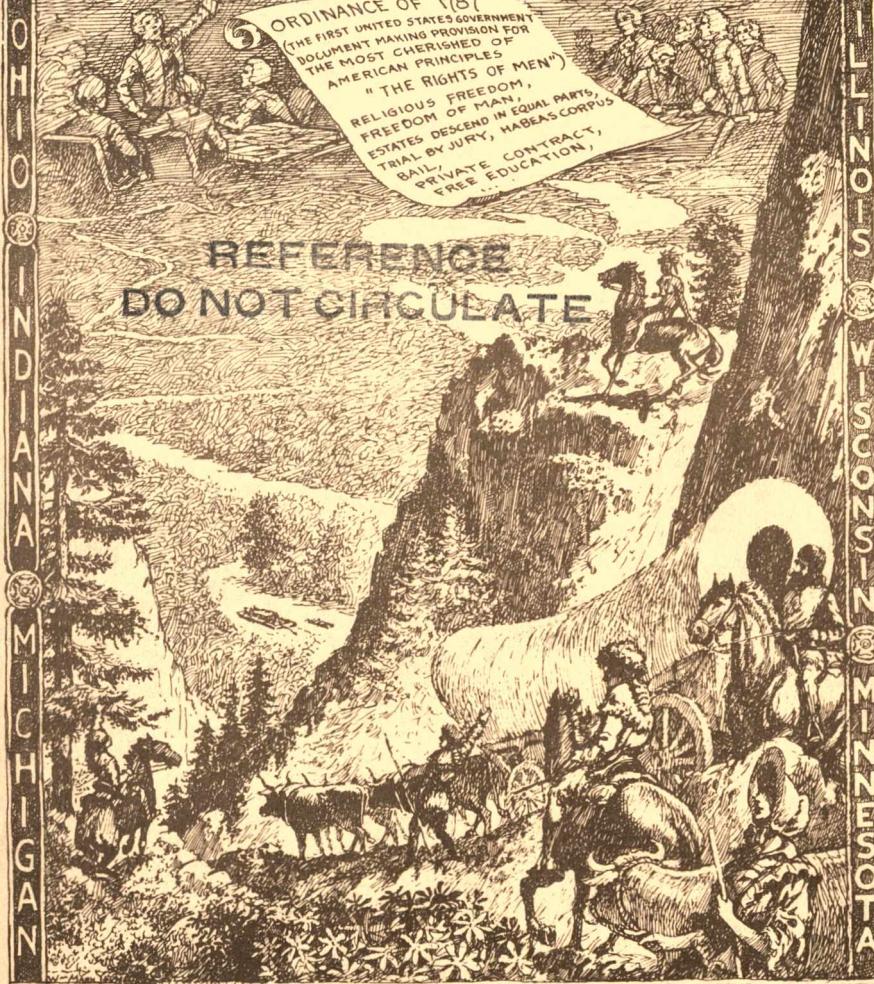


★ FINAL REPORT ★

NORTHWEST TERRITORY
1787-88 CELEBRATION 1937-38



AMERICA'S START TO THE OTHER SEA
AND TO HER UNIQUE EMINENCE AMONG
THE GOVERNMENTS OF MANKIND

UNITED STATES
NORTHWEST TERRITORY CELEBRATION COMMISSION
MARIETTA, OHIO

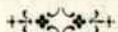
FINAL REPORT

of the

Northwest Territory Celebration

Commission

which was created by
Act of Congress to observe the
150th Anniversary of the Passage of the Ordinance of 1787
and
Establishment of American Civil Government in
Northwest Territory



MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States

United States Senate
Arthur H. Vandenberg, Michigan
Frederick Van Nuys, Indiana

House of Representatives
Thomas A. Jenkins, Ohio
Robert T. Secrest, Ohio

Presidential Commissioners
Rev. Joseph E. Hanz, Wisconsin
Paul V. McNutt, Indiana
George White, Ohio
Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury
Minnesota

Mrs. George Baxter Averill
Wisconsin
Mrs. Samuel James Campbell
Illinois
Miss Bonnie Farwell
Indiana
Mrs. John S. Heaume
Ohio
Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn
Michigan
George White, *Chairman*

Historian
George J. Blazier
Executive Director
E. M. Hawes

PREPARED BY
NORTHWEST TERRITORY CELEBRATION COMMISSION

MULTIPLIED IN U. S. A. BY
FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT, WPA IN OHIO

EXEGETICAL

When Northwest Territory Celebration was planned, it was contemplated that there would be no printed report of the affairs of the Northwest Territory Celebration Commission; that, in the interest of economy, only a typed official report be prepared and submitted to proper government departments. So many printed reports, often prepared quite elaborately and at considerable cost, serve mainly to glorify and pamper the vanity of people concerned, and thereafter to gather dust in library archives, that this Commission figured to do its work, report officially and pass out of existence.

However, the progress of Northwest Territory Celebration has developed some new phases of history commemorative procedure, and so many requests have been received for the complete story, or for that of some special phases, of the Celebration, that the Commission deems it most economical to prepare the facts in form suitable to this purpose and available for other times and places where these experiences may be of interest and possible value.

No attempt is made herein to elaborate on the printer's art, or to do otherwise than preserve and convey essential information.

In this spirit the less fortunate features of the celebration plan are discussed as well as those which proved most successful.

While it is necessary, for purposes of space, to abbreviate many of the incidents, the report, we trust, epitomizes essential phases of Commission and Celebration activity.

Effort is to give this report the atmosphere of a running story rather than mere academic recitation.

Respectfully submitted,



E. M. Hawes.
Executive Director

NORTHWEST TERRITORY CELEBRATION
COMMISSION

INCEPTION OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY CELEBRATION

The idea of celebrating the 150th anniversary of Passage of the Ordinance of 1787 and establishment of Northwest Territory first took tangible form in the late 1934 when the directors of the Marietta Chamber of Commerce discussed celebrating Marietta's 150th Birthday and appointed a committee to devise a plan and select a temporary director. This committee consisted of Lew N. Harness and Walter Gerhart, both of whom discussed with E. M. Hawes the idea and possible directorship. Mr. Hawes refused the latter but did agree to submit a plan, based upon the premise that the historic events concerned in the settlement of Marietta were most proper for a national commemoration, rather than one purely local in tone.

This plan was submitted to and approved by the Marietta Chamber of Commerce in December 1934. A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce undertook the promotion of the idea, and raised a fund of some \$3,000 by popular subscription to defray the necessary expenses involved.

Former Governor George White agreed to accept chairmanship of the special committee, and E. M. Hawes was retained as director.

The first major step taken was a conference between President Roosevelt and the Marietta Committee, Governor White, W. P. McKinney and E. M. Hawes. The President heartily approved the plan and promised his support and aid. This has been freely and enthusiastically given in the entire development of the program.

Next, followed conferences with Congressman Robert T. Secrest, Senator R. J. Bulkley, Congressman Sol Bloom, who had directed the Washington Bi-Centennial, and others.

A bill providing for the Celebration was prepared and introduced by Mr. Secrest as H. J. Resolution No. 208.

This bill provided for a commission of fourteen, including the President of the United States; two members from each House of Congress (one from each major political party); the regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution in each of the six states of Northwest Territory; and three members at large, to be appointed by the President.

The Resolution also provided an appropriation of \$100,000 for purposes of the celebration.

It is but fair to here interject that the plan submitted by the Marietta Committee was complete in its details. There was no element of asking the President or Congress for a blanket appropriation to be spent as might later be designed. The appropriation provided was exactly the amount asked—probably largely because of the definite plan submitted, and also because the amount was so entirely nominal as compared with many other historic commemoration programs.

It had been stated in the plan submitted that the complete program outlined could not be carried through solely on the appropriation asked, but certain phases of cooperation by other

government departments and agencies were outlined and approved generally by the President.

The bill, originally on the "Consent Calendar" of Congress, where one dissent would defeat it, met opposition from one then Ohio Congressman-at-large who insisted upon some \$15,000 of the appropriation being allotted to the Ohio State Fair. The bill was finally removed to the regular calendar and carried by an almost unanimous vote by the House of Representatives and later the Senate, August 2nd, 1935.

In the meanwhile, President Roosevelt had given a letter containing his views on the importance of the proposed commemoration, and various men had visited the Governors of the States of Northwest Territory. H. E. Schramm and E. M. Hawes visited Ohio and Michigan, and the Ohio legislature appropriated \$25,000 as suggested. (Later an additional \$15,000 was appropriated at the request of the State Commission). Governor Fitzgerald of Michigan gave assurance of his State's participation even if he "had to go out and raise the money privately."

J. Morton Harper and E. M. Hawes called upon Governors Olson of Minnesota and Philip Lafollette of Wisconsin. Requests were made for \$10,000 from Minnesota (only that part of the state east, the Mississippi River having been part of Northwest Territory), and \$15,000 from Wisconsin.

Governor White and E. M. Hawes later called upon Governors Horner of Illinois, and Townsend of Indiana—asking \$20,000 from Illinois and \$15,000 from Indiana, and others as below noted.

These requested appropriations from the states were not proposed to be spent by the Federal Commission in any way, but each state was asked to appoint its own commission and devise its own celebration except for cooperation with and participation in some of the federal features common to all the States.

In late 1935, Governor White and Mr. Hawes again called upon all the six states, this time upon the newly elected governors, Murphy of Michigan, and Benson of Minnesota.

Michigan was asked for \$20,000 as it was promised by Governor Murphy. Illinois made her appropriation at once, and ultimately the states all made appropriations as follows:

Ohio	\$25,000 plus \$15,000—\$40,000
Illinois	20,000
Wisconsin	2,500
Minnesota	5,000
Indiana	15,000
Michigan	Nothing

Perhaps mention should be made of the men in public positions who were also contacted by, or to whom the Marietta men were referred by various governors. They were:

Ohio—

Julian Schweller, Representative and Chairman
Lloyd Stacy, Representative, House Finance Committee
Verner Metcalf, State Senator

Illinois—

Mr. Wheeler, Public Relations

Wisconsin—

Thos. Duncan, Assistant to Governor

Minnesota—

Hjalmar Petersen, Lieutenant Governor

Victor E. Lawson, State Senator

Harold D. Barker, Speaker, House of Representatives

Michigan—

Clyde M. Stout

Also all secretaries of State Historical Societies were seen and the celebration plan outlined to them. To these men, the commission expresses appreciation for their hearty cooperation and the general enthusiasm with which they greeted the proposal.

In September 1936 the Federal Commission was organized, at Indianapolis and with Governor McNutt in the chair. Officers were as follows:

Former Governor George White, Chairman

Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, Vice Chairman

Mrs. George Baxter Averill, Vice Chairman

Miss Bonnie Farwell, Vice Chairman

Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, Vice Chairman

Mrs. John S. Heaume, Vice Chairman

Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Vice Chairman

Rev. Joseph E. Hanz, Secretary

Robert T. Secrest, Treasurer

E. M. Hawes was chosen as Executive Director.

Offices were opened in the Federal Building at Marietta.

The following state commissions and directors were appointed by the various states:

Illinois Commission—

Governor Henry Horner, Chairman

Dr. James Weber Lynn, Director

Paul M. Angle, Secretary

Henry C. Allen

Dean S. McGaughey

Laurence F. Arnold

John W. Merrigan

Horace J. Bridges

Mrs. Henry T. Rainey

C. LeRoy Brown

Ernest L. Schein

E. E. Campbell

William Schlake

C. F. Easterday

Julius F. Smietanka

Charles H. Edwards

George H. Smith

Louis L. Emmerson

Marshall Solberg

Mrs. Sara John English

Mrs. Paul Steinbrecher

R. V. Graham

Adlai E. Stevenson

Thomas P. Gunning

Melvin Thomas

Robert M. Harper

Barney Thompson

Mrs. Barbara Burr Hubes

Clint Clay Tilton

Thomas E. Keane

Mrs. Bernice T. VanDerVries

Paul Kiniery

Cono Cuifia

William J. Klibanow

Peter S. Lambros

Indiana Commission—

Governor M. Clifford Townsend, President

Miss Bonnie Farwell, Vice President

Buford Cadle, Director

Dr. Christopher B. Coleman

Michigan Commission (no appropriation; commission inactive)	
Dr. George N. Fuller	Mrs. William C. Geogley
Dr. Randolph G. Adams	Col. Roger M. Andrews
Minnesota Commission—	
Governor Elmer A. Benson, Chairman ex-officio	
Victor E. Lawson, Chairman	
Harold H. Barker, Vice Chairman	
Edgar L. Shave, Publicity Chairman	
James C. Kelly, Director	Theodore C. Blegen
Nels W. Elsberg	John G. Rockwell
Ohio Commission—	
Governor Martin L. Davey	A. H. Mitchell
Charles D. Fogle, Chairman	Samuel J. McCune
C. Ellis Moore, Vice Chairman	
E. J. Mildren, Director	
Wisconsin Commission—	
Fred Risser, Chairman	
Nevin S. James	Herbert H. Helble
G. Erle Ingram	Frank H. Bixby
Michael H. Hall	H. J. Levi
H. S. Halvorsen	Stanley Slagg
Donald C. McDowell	

The plan had now become an actuality and its development will be discussed under its different phases.

The celebration was carried through almost as outlined in its inception. The commission did all that it agreed to do, and some features were even added.

The accompanying program chart gives the picture in its detail.

Working Personnel

George J. Blazier, Librarian of Marietta College, was chosen as official historian, Miss Marian Baesel as secretary to the director; a publicity man furnished by the Federal Writer's Project; and these with a modest clerical force of usually one or two persons made up the office personnel. Some of the clerical help necessary was furnished by National Youth Administration and Federal Writer's Project.

At a later time, O. K. Reames of Zanesville, Ohio, was employed as director of pageantry and Percy Jewett Burrell of Watertown, Massachusetts, was retained as advisor on pageantry. While Governor White occupied an honorary position as chairman, he did give tremendously of time and effort to the affairs of the commission.

The Plan

The program proposed for Northwest Territory Celebration was designed to do three essential things:

1st—To cover as large a part of the United States as possible, getting citizens actually into a local as well as national interest. This was commonly referred to as "taking the show to the people," rather than asking or expecting the people to come to any central point.

2nd—To maintain the program for a long enough period to permit it to become firmly embedded in the consciousness of the public. So many his-

toric programs are held in one place, and for such a brief time that they fail to make the desired "dent", and soon pass into the realm of forgotten episodes in the hurry of our modern living.

Every advertising man knows that it is the drip, drip, drip of the water which wears the stone away, and we merely adapted this sort of thinking to an historic commemoration.

3rd—The intent of the sponsors of Northwest Territory Celebration was that every dollar spent should result in at least a dollar's worth of constructive program and more if possible.

4th—The purpose of the celebration was to be educational and inspirational. The entire period and events commemorated were relatively little known to Americans generally, and seemed to be of unusual interest and value to our citizenry at this particular time and in the present state of National and World affairs.

We aimed to secure financial cooperation from as many of the interested sources as was possible, thereby both securing a more tangible interest and easing the burden for each participating unit.

Attempt was made to reach *all* classes of people in an appealing manner. The program was especially for neither "high hats" or "low brows", but for every citizen who is part of this nation.

How proper these premises were and how well the Commission has succeeded in its aims remains for history to judge. The following descriptions by topics, give the essential facts of planning and execution.

The factors of the Celebration are discussed in the order shown on the appended program chart, which order of arrangement does not, however, reflect the relative importance of various features.

Cartographic Map

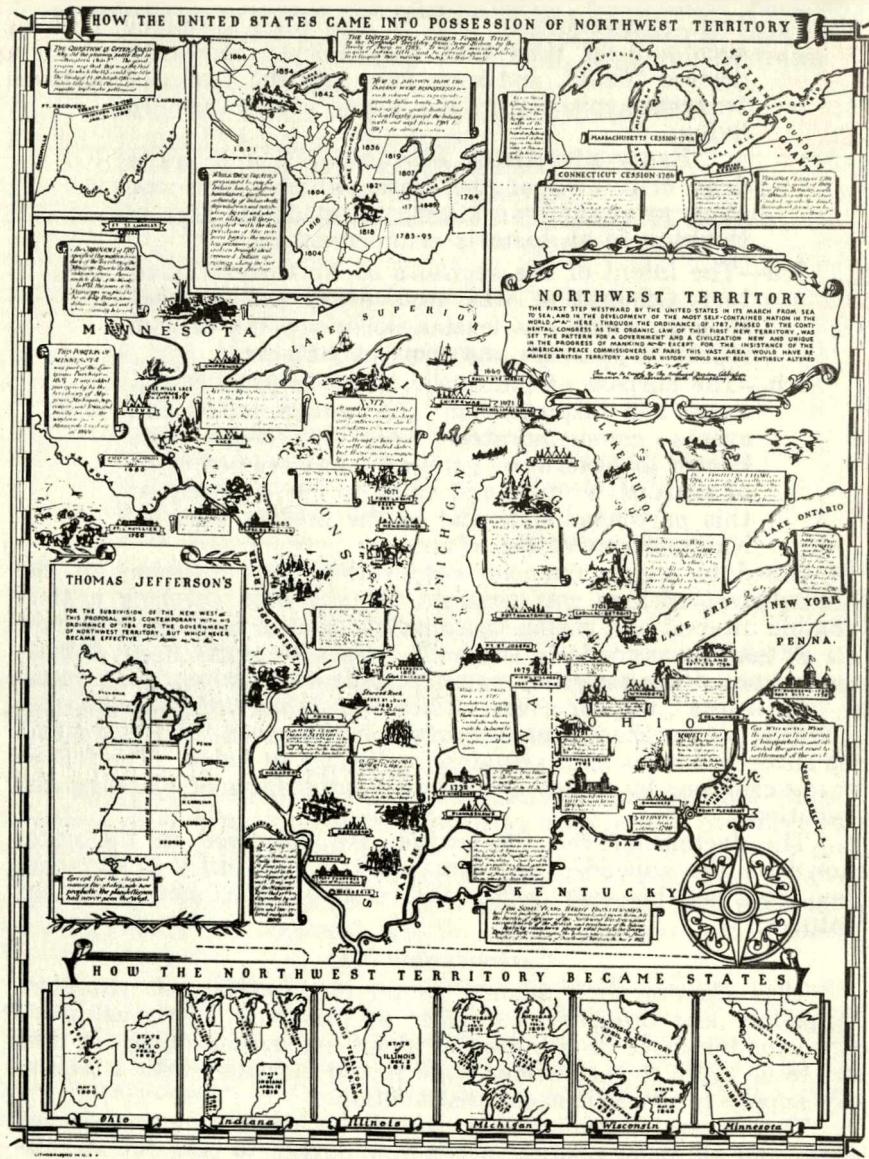
This feature was planned as an inexpensive yet attention-compelling and informational piece of literature. Original plans called for tentative distribution of about five million maps. A map was to be given to each school child in the Territory with a reasonable supply for miscellaneous distribution.

The Federal Commission provided the historical research, the plates and all make ready charges, and agreed to care for all miscellaneous distribution.

Federal Art Project made the drawings.

The maps were offered to State Commission at actual printing cost of 1c each. Subsequently, none of the states made provision for enough maps, there being about two and a half million printed and distributed. This resulted in such a heavy demand upon the Federal Commission that it became necessary to make a charge for maps in quantities greater than single copies.

The map was printed in four colors, and contains much unusual data. It shows, among other distinctive features, how the United



Cartographic Map, compiled and published by the Commission. Art work by Federal Art Project, research by Commission. The map was produced by offset process in four colors. On the reverse side the Ordinance of 1787 was printed. About two and a half million of these maps were distributed. (Size 18" x 24")

States came into possession of Old Northwest Territory, both as to cession of colonial claims and as to relinquishment of Indian ownership; and the various steps by which the territory became six present States of this nation.

The value of the map has been shown repeatedly in that prior to this celebration—and during it—vast numbers of people thought of the Northwest Territory as being the *Pacific Northwest*, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington.

On the back of the map appeared the text of the Ordinance of 1787, with especially salient portions printed in red.

This was a very complete general piece of literature, more apt to be looked at and studied than would any booklet, and at perhaps one-third to one-fourth what a booklet would cost.

Bibliography

The historian of the Commission had prepared two bibliographies, one extended to cover most of the available material and an abridged list of the more important and most commonly available books. But to gain a fairly comprehensive idea of the epoch it was at that time necessary to peruse many books. For instance, the writer read over one hundred and fifty books relating in some way to the subject in whole or in part. There was need for literature going farther into the history involved than could the map, yet fairly simple to read.

Textbook

This feature was intended to present in brief and concise form the history of the Ordinance of 1787, and Old Northwest Territory—to get which information which it is otherwise necessary to refer to a large number of books, many of which are not available outside of the larger libraries.

The textbook therefore was to be a summary of available information, primarily for school use, but also for the many readers who would be little inclined to digest a number of texts.

A committee of the State historians from Northwest Territory was appointed to prepare the book. Dr. Harlow Lindley of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society and formerly of the Indiana State Historical Society, agreed to serve as chairman and editor-in-chief. Dr. Fuller of the Michigan State Historical Society was unable to give time and Dr. M. M. Quaife of Detroit agreed to serve in his place.

The bulk of the very considerable preparation effort involved fell upon Dr. Lindley, Dr. Quaife and Norris Schneider of Zanesville.

Federal Writer's Project, both state and national cooperated on arrangement of copy. Most of the illustrations used were done by students in public school art classes, as the result of a territory wide contest held by the Commission. Prizes of five dollars for each illustration used were given, and the class of art secured measures up well with any textbook illustrations.

The book was to be distributed free to all school teachers in the territory and was offered for sale to all others at 10c per copy. That is, the Federal Commission prepared and printed the books and delivered each state's supply to each State Commission. This

required a quarter of a million books and twenty-five thousand were printed for miscellaneous distribution.

The copy design of the book presented a problem in that it was impossible to prepare and print two books, one especially for school children and the other for adults. Therefore, the effort was composite, with special thought to a book which teachers might themselves read and interpret to the various ages and grades of younger school pupils. The result was a 96-page book—6 x 9 inches—and which earned general approbation from both readers and historians.

It cannot be said that the school teacher distribution was satisfactorily effective. This will be further referred to under School Contests, but to illustrate the point herein concerned, there were at least a dozen cases of refusal of shipments by county and school superintendents to whom books were sent, to be sent by them in turn to the teachers under their supervision. This was so despite all freight charges on shipments being prepaid and letters having been written to all such recipients advising them of shipment and of their function.

There were a considerable number of additional cases where teachers wrote in saying that they had not received their books, wherein investigation disclosed that local distribution had not been carried out.

As to those thousands of teachers who received the textbook, there would remain a considerable doubt as to how many failed to either read the book, or having read it, failed to tell the story to their classes.

All in all, the textbook was and is one of the main permanent contributions of the Celebration. If it were to be done over again, it would certainly be published, in approximately its present form; but a different system of distribution would be employed.

Commemorative Postage Stamps

In this project of attaining interest of the nation at large and of the large fraternity of stamp collectors in particular, the celebration was especially fortunate.

Through the interest and cooperation of the Post Office Department and of President Roosevelt, two special commemorative stamp were issued.

The first, known as the "Ordinance of 1787" stamp, was issued July 13, 1937, and first day sales were held at both New York City and Marietta, Ohio. It was a "special delivery size", showing map of old Northwest Territory and the nation of the period of 1787, with portraits of Manasseh Cutler and Rufus Putnam.

The second stamp was issued July 15th, 1938, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the first civil government west of the thirteen original states.

It was of regular postage stamp size, and employed a picture of the national memorial to the start westward of the United States, at Marietta.

First day sale of this stamp was exclusively at Marietta. Both these stamps were of the three-cent variety and first day sales, as

well as total sales, compare favorably with those of other commemorative issues.

These sales were:

"Ordinance of 1787" Stamp—First Day Sale	717,778
Authorized to be printed 85,000,000.	
"Northwest Territory" Stamp—First Day Sale	340,516
Authorized to be printed 65,000,000.	

In addition to these official recognitions, there were many "cachets" put out by many different people, companies and organizations. No estimate of the total number sold is possible. The Marietta Commission for the celebration put out two series of most attractive cachets—perhaps the best we have ever seen.

Ox Team Mail

While not official government mail as to the route followed, one of the most unique postal features was the "ox team mail" carried by the caravan from Ipswich to Marietta. A special cachet was issued by the Commission and letters were officially stamped and postmarked at Ipswich and again on arrival at Marietta Post Office. From Marietta they were re-mailed to their recipients in the regular manner. This was, so far as is known, the only ox team carried mail in existence in the United States. It is almost certainly the only issue of cachets ever so carried.

These were priced at fifty-three cents each, and some 3,200 were sold. This feature was suggested and designed by stamp collectors, but its sale did not come anywhere near up to their enthusiastic estimates. Receipts went, of course, into the general fund of the United States Treasury, as is the case with all cash receipts of this and similar commissions.

New York Program

Officially, Northwest Territory Celebration opened on July 13th, 1937, at New York City.

It was there on July 13th, 1787, that the famous Ordinance was adopted by the Continental Congress. It was not only proper that this celebration should take major cognizance of this event, but it was psychologically sound that the program should begin in the largest population center of the nation.

Also, it was possible to hold the ceremonies on the very site where the Congress had passed the Ordinance, as this location, the New York City Hall of colonial days, is now occupied by the United States Sub-Treasury Building.

Permission was secured from Mayor La Guardia and assurances given of the cooperation requested of the city.

Federal Theatre Project had agreed to personnel and enact the pageant "Freedom on the March", which had been written by Mr. O. K. Reames as the official pageant-drama of the Celebration.

The program was to take place in the afternoon, on a special stage erected over the broad steps of the Sub-Treasury Building.

There was considerable of a headache connected with this showing, all of which does not need to be rehearsed here. Some points are salient, however.

It was at this time that Federal Theatre Project was beset by strikes and agitation. A cut of some 30% had been made in

MISCELLANEOUS CEREMONIES CONNECTED WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY CELEBRATION

RIGHT - Twenty four winners in grade school contest and their chaperones, visit Marietta enroute to Washington, D.C. for three day sight seeing trip.



The pioneers of 1938 place a wreath upon the grave of Rufus Putnam

- and visit Mound Cemetery where many of their antecedents are at rest.

In this cemetery are said to be buried more officers of the American Revolution than at any other in America.

The mound, "Conus", in the background is one of the finest examples of Mound-builders work still extant.



A sapling descended from the famous Washington Elm, given to Marietta by the Hamilton-Wendham (Mass.) Garden Club, is planted in Sacra Via Park.

their lists, and this action, along with conflict between rival labor organization groups, had presented a serious situation. Officials were being kidnapped—locked into their offices, and ugly demonstrations were the daily order. It was very doubtful as to whether the cast selected for "Freedom on the March" would stick through or not. It was even doubtful as to whether Federal Theatre would continue to exist in New York City.

Mayor La Guardia had suggested an ox team parade through the main streets of New York, but this, with other build-up features, had to be cancelled because of possibility of such events becoming merely the main features of a demonstration by strikers.

Profiteers and chiselers appeared in several phases of the plans for the New York Program.

Finally, and very close to the actual date of the showing, the Actors Equity Association came splendidly to our rescue with assurance that our program would not be interfered with by a strike then in prospect.

Everything seemed set for the somewhat reduced program.

But, on the late afternoon of July 12th, the day before the exercises, an official of Manhattan Borough of New York City refused the necessary permission to erect the stage, to block off the streets, etc. It was quite apparent that Governor White and the writer had not understood all the ramifications of New York City authority when we consulted the Mayor and his staff and secured what were assumed to be complete cooperation and permission.

It took the combined efforts of the Mayor's office, Congressman Secrest, and the writer to secure an even quasi-acquiescence to proceed—but without permits—and this was not secured until 1:30 p. m., with the program to begin at 3:00 p. m.

Then to cap this climax of untoward events, the loud speaking system arranged for did not arrive and none could be secured upon such short notice. The unexpected complications with Manhattan Borough had taken so much time and attention that these and other details could not be checked upon and there were several resultant short comings in connection with this program.

However, an estimated twenty-five thousand people saw the pageant; the Federal Theatre cast did its part splendidly and without any discords; and Congressman Secrest, who read the special message prepared by President Roosevelt for the occasion said afterward that if that program was all the commission did, its existence would have been fully justified.

School Contests

Quite obviously one of the major objectives of the Commission was to reach the younger generation, as these children are at their formative period, and will in a few years be our adult citizens.

No phase of the Commission's work had any more thought or intensity of purpose devoted to it.

Consultation was held with a great many school authorities as to the best methods to be employed.

There was no unanimity of opinion among these authorities. Some favored objective tests, others contests of one sort or another. Contests were finally chosen as the most practicable procedure, even

though some school executives felt that they were on the decline in appeal; were susceptible of dishonesty, etc.

Attempt was made to avoid all the known faults of other contests, and with some \$6,000 cash set up as prizes (both cash and trip prizes); along with college scholarships of a value of about \$13,500 it was agreed that such a contest would attract attention and secure large interest and returns.

These contests were divided into three phases:

No. 1 for Primary school students—grades 1 to 8 inclusive with a personally conducted trip to Washington, D. C., and to Marietta as the awards.

There were to be 24 winners in the Territory, and each teacher had opportunity to also win a trip to Washington as one of six chaperones.

Grading of drawing (Grades 1 to 4 inclusive) and essays (grades 5 to 8 inclusive) was done by school teachers, principals, superintendents, etc. up to State Departments of Education.

No record is available as to total number of contestants, but the children did make the trip to the National Capital—spending one day in Marietta and three days in and around Washington. This trip was most successful in every way. Special Pullmans were used, with chaperones for each State, representatives of the Commission and the Railroad Company in attendance.

These winners were:

OHIO

Donald Kientz	Columbus
Billy Saltz	Columbus
Clara Esther Killion	Cincinnati
Maxine Lowe	Lowell

INDIANA

Katharine Lynch	North Judson
Mary Lou McCoy	Grammer
Jean Huffman	Columbus
Jo Ann Kingsbury	Indianapolis

ILLINOIS

Lillian Piven	Chicago
Herman McIntosh	Toulon
Eloise Taylor	Bloomington
Eugene Pryor	Harristown

MINNESOTA

Helen Haugen	Middle River
Audrey Norbie	Kandiyohi
Audrey Webster	Nicollet
Florian Karnowski	Little Falls

MICHIGAN

Jimmy Poortenga	Hudsonville
Jerry Anderson	Negaunee
Sidney Schut	Hudsonville
Dorothy McHaney	River Rouge

WISCONSIN

James Arnold	Madison
Jimmy Williams	Gays Mills
Jeanne Sheely	Chippewa Falls
Robert Schobert	Milwaukee

Contest No. 2 was for High School pupils and for cash prizes and scholarships in value of some \$15,000.

The entries were pitifully few compared to the number of High School students.

Because of the method of judging, no exact figures on essays submitted are available, but the contest cannot be called a success.

These winners were:

NINTH AND TENTH GRADES

Elaine Von Leuhrt	Cincinnati, Ohio
Florence Warner	Sayner, Wisconsin
Laurabel Scott	Zanesville, Ohio
Evelyn Shock	Lowell, Ohio
Gloria Pederson	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Kenneth Henry	Bridgeport, Ohio
Sam Stevens	Evanston, Illinois
William DeBock	Beloit, Wisconsin
Rodney Moore	Marietta, Ohio, Route No. 5
Lawrence A. Williamson	Cincinnati, Ohio

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH GRADES

Ruth Alice Huber	Crestline, Ohio
Janice Benson	Duluth, Minnesota
Fern Molberg	Cumberland, Wisconsin
Valerie Simmonds	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Grace Ropke	Chicago, Illinois
Albert Ravnholt	Luck, Wisconsin
Paul V. Smith	Findlay, Ohio
Russell Park	Mt. Pulaski, Illinois
Robert Racine	Stambaugh, Michigan
John P. Ragsdale, Jr.	Indianapolis, Indiana

Contest No. 3 was for College students of all ages. The twelve prizes totaled \$1,500 in cash, inasmuch as it was felt that most college students needed and would appreciate financial help.

Of the two hundred-odd colleges in Northwest Territory and to all of whom the contest was open, only ten submitted entries. For the \$1,500 in cash awards there were but sixteen essays which reached the Commission. Among the six entries for girls, five were from parochial colleges. When this startling result was evident, the Commission wrote to all professors of history in all these colleges, explaining the situation and asking what, in their frank opinion, had been the trouble, and what course to follow.

Those letters went out September 17, 1938, and from over 200 of them, 36 replies were received—mostly in October, 1938. The 170 remaining departments of history did not even reply at all.

(The Commission has actually just received, in November, 1938, two letters from college history professors, acknowledging receipt of the contest announcement and material which was sent out in March, 1937—eighteen months ago.)

The universal expression of those who replied was that there had been nothing wrong with promotion material, or process; that students were too busy with curricular activities; that the professors had been too busy to announce the contest, etc., etc.; that the contest should be extended as to closing date, and if this could be done they would really do something about it.

To extend the contest required, in decency, the consent of those who had entered originally, and it has required over two months to get that consent from all of the sixteen entrants. The time is

now too late for extension of this contest, and even if it were extended, we have but small faith that its results would be materially improved.

All in all, it may be surmised that the experience of this Commission with school contests was very disappointing in some of its phases.

To anyone or any agency contemplating reaching school children and college students we would say to find some other means or method.

Perhaps the trouble was in the plan or promotion material, but this was gone over with, and was really designed by, school authorities before it was approved and sent out, and college history teachers find no post-contest fault with it.

From the experience with school people as to the textbook and the contests, we conclude that school teachers and administrators are grooved to curricular texts and have little time or inclination for anything not specifically required in their courses of study—regardless of its merit or the incentive offered.

School Annual Contest

A series of small prizes totalling \$100 in cash were offered to High Schools' school year books employing a Northwest Territory motif.

This contest produced 15 contestants, almost all of which are very creditable, some very exceptional, in their art and copy treatment.

Adult Scholar's Contest

In order to contribute permanently to the literature of American history, and to carry much further the premise which resulted in the textbook before described, the Commission offered an honorarium of \$1,000 to any adult scholar in the United States for the best new standard text or reference work on the Northwest Territory period.

Ten manuscripts were submitted. The entries were nationwide. The committee of judges was nominated by the American Historical Association, and the award was made to Dr. B. H. Pershing of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. Honorable mention were given to A. L. Kohlmeier and Logan Esary.

While the commission made no plans for subsidized publication, steps are now being taken to have this work appear in standard form.

Window Display Contest

While such a contest was contemplated originally, it was necessary to cancel this portion of the plan when it became necessary for the commission to entirely finance the caravan from its own funds.

However, the general and almost universal practice in towns where the caravan appeared, was for several or many of the leading merchants to decorate their windows especially for the occasion.

Heirlooms of colonial times and which were apparently unknown to their communities appeared on display, and a great many unique expressions of the window trimming art were brought out.

While the Federal Commission did not establish direct contact with stores in this regard, the local committees did a splendid job,

and so far as the writer could make personal inquiry the stores who did put in such displays all felt that those windows had attracted entirely unusual attention and appreciation.

Were we to do this job over again, window displays would be a large factor. They accomplish variety and repetition and are much to the interest of the merchant as well as to that of the celebration.

Historical Novel

In its plan for literature the Commission tried to accomplish a well rounded program. To illustrate this point, the map was regarded as the "A, B, C book"—bright, pictures, plenty of color.

The text book might be compared to a reader for grade school pupils.

The standard history was intended as a reference work, and for those adults who might be interested in such non-fiction.

There remained a considerable gap—covering the great mass of people who will be more inclined to read history if it is dressed up in romance.

Publishers stated that if a non-fiction book sold 1,000 copies, the same facts in historical novel form would sell probably 5,000 copies.

The commission felt that such a novel should be by an established author, known and respected not only for his literary ability but also for his accurate treatment of historic fact.

In the negotiations carried on to find such authors, George Palmer Putnam had suggested Meade Minnigerode. After considerable investigation of all the various potentialities, Mr. Minnigerode's qualifications best suited the purpose and he agreed enthusiastically to writing such a novel. The resultant book was "Black Forest"—a standard novel, splendidly based upon historic fact yet thrilling with romance and in the author's inimitable style. It was published by Farrar & Rinehart of New York.

The commission paid no subsidy whatever to either Mr. Minnigerode or to the publisher.

Feeling that the book was so well worth while, copies were later distributed to the 1200 public libraries in the States of Northwest Territory.

"Black Forest" however was only the first of many books, of many sorts, which were to appear concurrently with Northwest Territory Celebration and dealing with that period of history.

Whether, in some cases at least, the negotiations which had been carried on by the commission resulted indirectly in other writers and publishers bringing out books, or whether the consciousness of the unique value and import of this phase of our history struck others as and when it had impressed the commission is not known.

The net result however was the publication of the largest number of current books which have ever appeared in connection with any American historic commemoration.

The books which appeared during the approximate period of the celebration and which relate to it are:

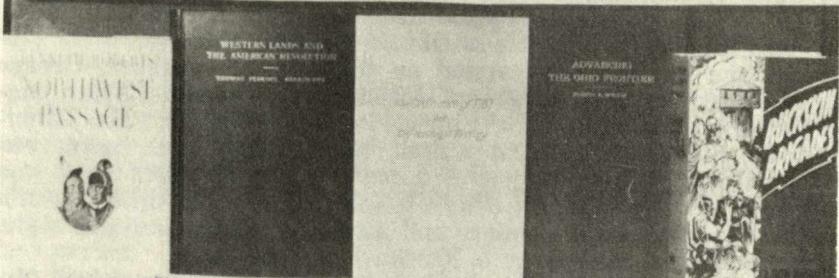
BLACK FOREST—Meade Minnigerode (Farrar & Rinehart). Dependable history of 1754 to 1787 made readable and ex-



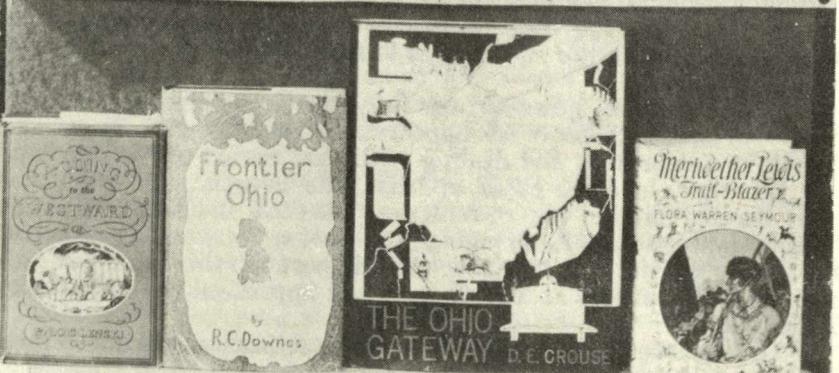
...and historical commemoration in America has never been so



...so many current works upon its subject.



...History - Historical Fiction - Biography - Poetry - Narrative.



For young and old - rich or poor - casual readers or scholars.

Part of the twenty-three current books which were published concurrently with Northwest Territory Celebration and which bear upon the period commemorated.

citing by the weaving in of romance. Published October 1937 and now in its third printing.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE—Kenneth Roberts (Doubleday Doran). A splendid tale of the search by England for a Northwest passage to the east Indies—continuing almost to Revolutionary War days and indicating one of England's great reasons for not willingly giving up Northwest Territory.

DOWN THE OHIO WITH CLARK—Charles F. Lender (Thomas Y. Crowell). A thrilling narrative of George Rogers Clark's exploits in the Ohio Country. For young and old.

THE AMERINDIANS—Donald M. McNicol (Frederick A. Stokes Co.). Compelling and largely original research as to the history of the Indians, giving enlightening and startling information as to their relations with the whites in America.

A-GOING TO THE WESTWARD—Lois Lenski (Frederick A. Stokes Co.). Delightful story of a covered wagon and flat-boat trek by pioneers from Connecticut to Ohio in the first years of the Nineteenth Century. For both youngsters and oldsters.

FRONTIER VERSE—Elizabeth Peck (Doubleday Doran). Pleasing verse of the whole westward movement of America but including many of the sagas of the Old Northwest.

THE FIRST REBEL—Neil Swanson (Farrar & Rinehart). A jolting piece of research as to the beginnings of our Revolutionary War in excitingly readable form and splendidly documented.

MAINLAND—Gilbert Seldes (Scribners). An economic and political treatise for modern days but placing due emphasis upon the Ordinance of 1787 along with other indicative history.

OLIVER POLLOCK—James A. James (Appleton Century). A biography of an almost unknown patriot who rivalled Robert Morris in financing the upheaval which became the United States.

THE WEST IN AMERICAN HISTORY—Dan Elbert Clerk (Thomas Y. Crowell). One of the newer textbooks of the period.

BUCKSKIN BRIGADE—L. Ron Hubbard (Macaulay). A racy tale—said by the author to be based upon authentic documents in behalf of the Indians and not very complimentary to early white traders.

MERIWETHER LEWIS—TRAIL BLAZIER—Flora Morren Seymour (Appleton-Century). A story for young and old of the great exploration of the far west which followed shortly after establishment of the "Old Northwest".

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787 AND OLD NORTHWEST TERRITORY—Harlow M. Lindley and Associates (Northwest Territory Celebration Commission, Federal—Marietta, Ohio). The first brief and concise but reasonably complete history for school and adult use of these factors in development of America. A good framework around which to build reading of many other books upon the subject.

FORBIDDEN GROUND—Neil Swanson (Farrar & Rinehart). A novel, said to be historically based—of the fur trade on the Great Lakes.

WESTERN LANDS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—Thomas Perkins Abernathy. A splendid treatment of the early American land problems, documented pleasingly. Not light reading, but invaluable to people wanting the facts.

ADVANCING THE OHIO FRONTIER—Frazier E. Wilson. An interesting treatise by a newer author.

FRONTIER OHIO—R. C. Downes. Standard text and reference work.

THE OHIO GATEWAY—D. E. Crouse. A novel pictorial treat-

ment of interest to everyone but particularly for juveniles.
OUR FIRST GREAT WEST—T. Bodley (Filson Club.)

THE OLD NORTHWEST AT THE KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH OF FEDERAL UNION—A. L. Kolmeier (*Principia*).

A scholarly treatise of the causes of Union as the greatest single fact in American history.

ANGLO-FRENCH BOUNDARY DISPUTES IN THE WEST—

Theodore C. Pease. A volume principally of documents from French, English and Spanish archives illustrating the diplomatic struggles for the Mississippi Valley lands of which part became, finally, Northwest Territory of the United States. A rather long introduction sets this material in its broader historical setting.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISRUPTION OF THE SPANISH EMPIRE—Griffin.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787—B. H. Pershing. The prize winning book in the national competition. To be published shortly. Some of the chapter headings are: The Old Northwest Under Foreign Flags. The Old Northwest Passes Under American Control. Free Institutions for a Free People. Building Homes in the Wilderness. An Experiment in Territorial Administration. Etc.

These are all books which the Commission feels are worthy of any reader's time or a place on any library shelf.

Several current books were submitted which either from the standpoint of glaring historic inaccuracies or of poor writing were not considered of sufficient merit to be recommended or included in the list.

Aside from the text book before described herein, the Commission did not pay anything toward publication of any of these books.

This record is seemingly quite unusual and has been commented upon generally by the Book Review departments of the metropolitan press.

To the authors and to the publishers of these books the Commission extends its thanks and deep appreciation.

Moving Picture

While the Commission did not—or has not as yet carried out its tentative plans for a mammoth moving picture spectacle, such as the "Covered Wagon", etc., it has, in complete two reel form, a "talkie" of the trip of the caravan.

This was made possible through the cooperation of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

The camera crew started at Ipswich with the caravan and completed its trip on the arrival at Marietta. This film is made available to all schools and organizations in the area served by the company, and a print is in the files of the Commission as a matter of record.

Numberless thousands of feet of amateur films were taken and are being used in various public ways.

History-Biographies

This item has already been covered under the headings "Adult Contest" and "Historical Novel".

Caravan Pageantry

This proved, as was intended, the major feature of the celebration program; the method by which the nation at large was made most conscious of the commemoration, and by which the

States of Northwest Territory took definite part in the national program as well as local observances. Without this feature, Northwest Territory Celebration would be like many previous commemorations—not widely known or closely observed and quickly forgotten.

The undertaking was not without its complexities and because it was, so far as we know, entirely new in celebration procedure, it will be described in considerable detail.

It was obvious to the Commission that such a feature would come closely in contact with the Northeast quarter of the United States, containing almost half (forty-five per cent) of the nation's population.

It would probably create news value which would attract the attention of the entire country, and would last over a long enough period to afford the advantages of repetition and what advertising men call "soaking in".

Development of Plan

Because of its newness, and the entire lack of experience of the commission staff in such matters, considerable research and consultation with technical experts was necessary. The first such conference was with Wm. Farnsworth, Associate National Director of Federal Theatre in Washington, D. C. Mr. Farnsworth enthusiastically approved the drama and "punch" of the project, and outlined the mechanics of it from the standpoint of theatre technique.

Request was made that Federal Theatre personnel, finance and direct the project, and while no definite assurance could be given until the future of Federal Theatre Project was determined by Congress, it was indicated that Mr. Farnsworth was much in sympathy and would personally recommend it.

This was in late 1936, and negotiations proceeded along this line until January 1937, when at a conference in Washington, with some fifteen heads of the professional projects present, the plan was approved if Federal Theatre were continued upon the approximate basis then applying.

This was the status until June 1937 when Federal Theatre in New York was having labor trouble of such serious nature that there was talk of closing the project entirely.

Mr. Reames and the writer, being in New York at the time, in connection with preparations for the New York program, were witnesses to the agitations, demonstrations and serious difficulties which beset Federal Theatre.

It was quite apparent that to start the caravan under such circumstances would mean an almost certain disaster. Further, it was evident that the people who were on Federal Theatre—actors, etc.—were not of the type physically capable of standing the hardships of this unusual trek.

After conference with the officials of Federal Theatre, it was decided to ask the Civilian Conservation Corps to take over personelling the caravan.

The plan proposed was unique and appealing. There were to be forty-eight men in the party, and there are forty-eight States in the Union.

C. C. C. has a dramatic department for its members, and many of these boys are very good. In fact, so good, according to

Federal Theatre, that two of them were then in New York for professional work.

The plan submitted to C. C. C. was that a place on the caravan party should be allotted to each State as an award of merit to the best C. C. C. member in that State. C. C. C. officials fell in with the idea heartily but again could give no final acceptance until Congress passed the act continuing the Conservation Corps.

No one concerned then contemplated any change in the new act, and plans were proceeded upon accordingly.

However, in late July Congress passed the new C. C. C. act and it was interpreted adversely to such a project as the caravan.

This left the Commission in a bad predicament, in that the entire celebration program had been built around this central motif, and had progressed so far that there was no practical way in which to redesign the plan.

In order to go through with the caravan out of its own funds, the Commission started in reducing budgets for other celebration features, and with so small a total amount to work with it was problematic as to whether the caravan could be included in the program by this reallocation of funds.

Finally, and assuming estimates on cost of personnel and other factors were correct, all but \$3400 of the probable cost of the caravan was possible.

At this time Congressman Secrest introduced a bill in Congress and secured its passage authorizing re-appropriation of the receipts from sales of commission literature.

It is well to explain here that in such government agencies, any receipts go to the General Fund of the U. S. Treasury, and not to the credit of the particular agency's funds. To make such receipts available to the agency, bills must be passed by Congress, first authorizing their re-appropriation and second, actually appropriating them.

When the time came for re-appropriation, it was deemed best to estimate the total receipts of the commission and ask but one re-appropriation rather than one after another as the moneys were actually received. This was particularly true because this commission's receipts were in small amounts of from 3c to perhaps a dollar or two.

Congress passed the act appropriating \$15,000. This is not regarded as an additional appropriation because it was intended to merely return to the Commission the moneys spent from the original appropriation for literature sold or to be sold.

This relieved the pressure somewhat as to the caravan plans, but at all times it had been necessary to be most conservative in management.

Accumulation of Properties

Again being new as a project, and yet dealing with the re-creation of the period of one hundred and fifty years ago—it was necessary to do a great deal of digging into little known details of the past.

To illustrate, the element of oxen, how and where to procure them (with horns for instance); what they would stand in the way

of work, roads, etc.; how they should be shod; and what was their hazard in crowds; all these had to be investigated.

A news release was put out on the subject of shoeing oxen. Some twelve hundred replies were received, from all over the United States. These were mostly from elderly people—65 years to 97 years of age—who in earlier years had such actual experience. Their advices were as wide apart as the poles, ranging from steel shoes to straw mats around oxen's feet.

The concensus of opinion was in favor of the usual steel shoes and this checked with investigations and modern day tests made by the commission.

Few of the inquirers actually wanted a job; most of them sincerely wished to help solve a problem.

This move had another worthwhile value in that it reached, with a point of specific personal interest, a group of people who would probably have otherwise known but little of the celebration or its purposes.

Decision was finally made to use the usual shoes, and they proved entirely practical except on icy paved roads.

The oxen were secured in West Virginia after an extensive survey of possible cattle. Mr. Marvin Shock, who had worked oxen for many years, had been employed as driver and in charge of livestock, made this investigation.

Some of the incidents in this purchase will add human interest at least to this report. For instance: the finest yoke seen by Mr. Shock were held at a price beyond budget. After wrangling with the prospective seller, Mr. Shock got a compromise quotation—based upon the fact that these oxen had horns (while modern work oxen, as which these animals were presumably to be used, today are dehorned), and left with the statement that he might be back a week or so later.

On getting permission from this office to pay the extra price, he returned, only to find that the price had gone back up, but the oxen had been dehorned in his absence in order to make the sale. Actually, to be in period, the cattle should have horns, so no sale resulted.

Two yokes of cattle were purchased and broken, one for current use and the other for reserves in case of accident. Both yokes had to be rebroken to Mr. Shock's style of driving, and to be made accustomed to modern road and city traffic, parades, etc.

"Tom" and "Jerry" however completed the entire trek and came home in fat sleek condition. The reserve yoke never was needed.

A word of testimonial to these dumb animals is not amiss, for they did their part as well as any man connected with the celebration.

They not only came to know their cues, but had a better sense of timing than did the human element. The greatest trouble at any time with the oxen was in getting them to wait when the proper time arrived for parades, etc., but when humans were delaying the start.

Seemingly every child of the millions who saw these "critters" wanted to touch them and even to handle their horns. The animals

took it all in their stride and at no time did they cause any trouble or damage.

In logging the timber for the boats at West Newton they did marvelous work.

Being taken into the timber along the route they were to come out with the particular log, they handled the rest of the job themselves. If a sapling small enough to be broken over was in their way they went straight over it; but if too large, and they did the deciding as to its size—they detoured around it. In fact, they were much steadier, more dependable, and harder workers than were the horses.

Perhaps this deviation as to these truly wonderful animals may be out of place in this report, but it is to be remembered that they cannot speak for themselves, and yet were one of the very considerable factors in the caravan.

Five cavalry horses were secured from the U. S. Army. After arrival at Marietta, only four of these could be taken along through the territory because of limited facilities in the trucks necessary to the trip through the States.

These horses were old, and although purchased at about \$160.00 each, they only brought about \$25.00 each at public auction in November 1938.

Saddles, both riding and pack, were made after the pattern of those in colonial days.

A description of the livestock would not be complete without mention of the dogs which attached themselves to the caravan—especially of "Buck", who "joined up" at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and completed the trek.

Others were "Bonus" who disappeared in Pittsburgh, and "Stogy" (Conestoga) who deserted in Indiana. None of these dogs had any special pride of ancestry, but they seemed to sense that this was a man's man group, and nothing could stop them from going along. "Buck" and "Bonus" were named for the dollar a day pay and the \$100 bonus the men were to receive.

Buck learned a part in the pageant, followed his cues and added materially to the naturalness of it all.

At the end of the trip, lots were drawn among the caravan men as to who was to be trustee for him during his life. At his death, request is made that he be mounted and preserved in Campus Martius Museum with other relics of the trek.

Among the most interesting, and difficult properties to be secured were the Conestoga wagons. Again, for purposes of reserve, it was necessary to have two, while only one was to accompany the caravan.

After extended effort to find originals, it was decided to buy parts of old wagons, using their unique wrought iron parts, but rebuilding the wood parts. There was not one authentic wagon of the period, in good repair, which could be had at any acceptable price. There were several wagons of heterogeneous sort, with parts of all different periods, but desirable articles are all either now in museums or held priceless by their owners.

Through the cooperation of Mr. David Sternbergh of Reading, Pennsylvania, a careful survey was made through the Conestoga

Valley and old parts of wagons with entirely authentic ironing were secured.

The next problem was to secure an old time wagon builder to re-build the wood parts. An octogenarian, James Williamson, rebuilt the wagons by hand so that they are today as they would have been when built new fifteen decades ago. One exception must be made, in that modern canvas was used for covers rather than the hand woven materials of colonial days.

One wagon stood the entire trip.

Originally, the wagon was equipped with tar bucket, jack, old time pitchforks, axes, etc., but there was no use in attempting keeping this equipment up because it was stolen as fast as it could be replaced.

As to uniforms, the men were equipped with two outfits; the usual travelling clothes, and the costumes for use in their pageant drama, later described.

One of the great helps in this entire project was the modern Covered Wagon Trailer loaned to the Commission by the manufacturers. This was equipped as a costume department and dressing room, and proved perfect for the purpose. Rather than being packed in trunks and so requiring daily pressing and maintenance, the outfits were hung on racks, easy of access and in good order.

Another feature of paraphernalia was the portable stage loaned by the Federal Theatre Project. This contained stage lighting and sound equipment as well as being a self-contained stage in itself. It was ponderous and awkward to handle, and required a larger truck than would have been otherwise required; but in no other way could the pageantry have been handled so satisfactorily.

Guns and side arms presented another problem. Authentic arms of the period were prohibitive in price and dummy guns were finally made from original models.

The Collins Company of Connecticut made a generous gift of sidearms, also of axes, adzes, and such tools to the caravan.

The saws and other tools necessary to whipsawing and hewing timber for the boats used by the caravan where all replicas of colonial tools. For instance, the cross cut saws had no "drag teeth", and it is interesting to note that this was why trees were chopped—rather than sawed—down in the early days. The cutting teeth would not clear the sawdust on a horizontal cut.

Equipment

It was not feasible to start this party out with only its men, ox team, wagon and horses as the original pioneers travelled. This was because this group were to not only recreate the trek of the Ohio Company pioneers of 1787-88 but were also to enact a pageant at each over-night stop. Also, from Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Marietta, Ohio, they published a daily diary and mailed it to subscribers.

Two light trucks were used, with the costume trailer before referred to, and another trailer to contain the machinery and supplies for the daily diary.

After leaving Marietta in April 1938, the diary trailer was omitted, but the portable stage was carried, and this required

exchange of one light truck for one of two and one-half ton capacity.

Equipment for the daily diary consisted of one duplicating machine of a new type, an addressing machine, folders, and the necessary supplies.

This will be discussed separately later on.

Blankets, sheets, pillow cases were purchased from the government supply list, and cots and tents borrowed from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The total cost of outfitting the caravan was approximately \$6,000 in commission funds. With loans, etc., the cost would be about \$20,000.

The most interesting factor of the caravan was its personnel.

Mr. O. K. Reames of Zanesville, Ohio, was employed as director and agent cashier. Mr. Reames had an impressive record in handling other pageants under difficult and unusual circumstances.

Percy Jewett Burrell of Watertown, Massachusetts, was employed as advisor on pageantry, and to these two men go most of the credit for direction of "Freedom on the March", the eight episode pageant drama presented in each town where an overnight stop was made.

The selection of personnel to recreate the roles of the pioneers presented an acute problem after Federal Theatre and Civilian Conservation Corps could not handle the caravan.

As has before been related, it was necessary for the commission to finance the party entirely from its own funds. This included complete equipment and maintenance from its start to Marietta, Ohio, a four months' trip.

To do this, it was necessary to cut down to thirty-six men rather than the forty-eight originally planned and historically correct. In fact, a number of planned and desirable features had to be compromised, and deviations from historic accuracy made.

Probably the effect to the general public was not seriously lessened because people are so unfamiliar with the details of the history involved.

In the effort to secure acceptable men, a news release was again resorted to. This told briefly of the trek planned, the desire for men able to stand its hardships and to deport themselves properly; and that those selected would receive essentially one dollar per day and subsistence, with a bonus of \$100 for completing the trek.

This story was widely carried by the press and resulted in over seven hundred inquiries.

An application form was then mailed and from the data submitted in reply the thirty-six men were chosen. Only four of the men were interviewed personally before selection.

The applications were all turned over to Mr. Reames with instructions to select the best men among the applicants, without any regard to personal friendships, pressure or politics.

Most of those chosen were college men, and they ranged from twenty to thirty years of age.

How well this plan worked is best shown by the fact that of

the thirty-six, twenty-eight completed the year's trek. Only four were dismissed.

It seems fitting to here record the names of the entire group, both original and replacements:

John F. Hall*	Paris, Illinois
Hugh Van Runkel*	Macomb, Illinois
John S. Ward*	Evanston, Illinois
Abe Wells*	Paris, Illinois
David Peterson	Evanston, Illinois
Carl Applegate*	West Terre Haute, Indiana
William Diamond*	Logansport, Indiana
Orland K. Leamon*	Cromwell, Indiana
Clifford Appleton*	Ipswich, Massachusetts
Richard Courage*	Everett, Massachusetts
Robert Neary*	Manchester, Massachusetts
Peter Anderson	Tossfield, Massachusetts
Sidney Smith	Hamilton, Massachusetts
Ralph Swenson*	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Erling Wade	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Robert Jeffrey	St. Paul, Minnesota
Carmen Treichler*	Dunellen, New Jersey
Pierce R. S. York*	New York, New York
Paul Boyce*	Whipple, Ohio
Robert M. Brown*	Zanesfield, Ohio
William J. Farrell*	Athens, Ohio
Carl J. Givler*	Bradford, Ohio
Robert A. Gilcrest*	Hartville, Ohio
Robert G. King*	Marietta, Ohio
James Lyle*	Circleville, Ohio
Montford E. Parr*	Mingo Junction, Ohio
Edwin V. Pugh*	Wellsville, Ohio
Dr. Clarence J. Shaffer*	Sandusky, Ohio
Milo R. Scott*	Allensville, Ohio
Norris V. Singer*	Chesapeake, Ohio
Marvin Shock*	Lowell, Ohio
Lester W. Richardson*	Carrollton, Ohio
Joseph E. Foust*	Ravenna, Ohio
Roger E. Ketzenbarger*	Bowling Green, Ohio
Donald McAtee*	Cutler, Ohio
Bernard Heskett	Byesville, Ohio
Graham H. Johnson	Zanesville, Ohio
Robert Hawes	Marietta, Ohio
Donald Brooks	Belpre, Ohio
Stuart M. Kelly*	West Newton, Pennsylvania
Ernest M. Magee*	Pawtucket, Rhode Island
Eugene R. Cowan*	Rock Hill, South Carolina
Arnott R. Raikes*	Phillipi, West Virginia
William B. Kellstadt*	Circleville, Ohio
F. Marion Powell	Sharon, Pennsylvania

*Completed trek.

The men assembled at Marietta on November 1, 1937, and travelled by truck to Fort Devens, Massachusetts, where they trained and rehearsed until December 1st.

In the entire trip there was but one case of serious illness, a case of pneumonia—and one accident requiring hospitalization—when a horse fell on one of the men.

A doctor was one of the group of "pioneers", but aside from sore feet at the start and occasional colds there was little professional work required.

The usual routine of the party was breakfast at 8:00 a. m., trek to the next pre-determined stop town (eating lunch enroute);

THE START OF THE CARAVAN



1. Newly found portrait of Manassah Cutler, circa, 1787.
2. Original Cutler pulpit replaced for departure services.
3. Leaving Cutler Church, Ipswich-Hamilton, Dec. 3, 1937.
4. In the Connecticut mountains.
5. Hundreds of local citizens in costume took part in departure ceremonies at Ipswich-Hamilton
6. Original hut at Revolutionary Army Camp, Newburgh, N. Y., where their forebears laid the ground work for the Ordinance of 1787.

arrival about 2:00 p. m., parade 3:00 p. m., banquet or dinner at 6:00 p. m., and pageantry program 8:00 to 10:00 p. m. This was maintained six days per week. If a town wished its program on a Sunday, then either Saturday or Monday was the rest day.

From Ipswich to Marietta it must be remembered that these men were travelling afoot in midwinter, crossing the snow-clad Allegheny mountains in January.

They could not maintain their schedule of about twelve and up to twenty miles per day, do all the "extra curricular" duties required of them, and do their own cooking. They therefore purchased their meals except where banquets and dinners were given them by local people.

While at West Newton, Pennsylvania, after leaving Marietta for their trip through the states of Northwest Territory a cook was employed and meals were prepared in camp style. Even the cooking and table utensils were as near to those of a hundred and fifty years ago as could be procured.

It may be said that the men of the caravan were treated splendidly, not only by the committees along the route, but by many individuals. They were guests in many homes, and for them it should be said that they were a fine type of young men, who deported themselves as gentlemen.

Two factors need mention if this report is to be of value to any others contemplating similar activities: The element of girls attaching themselves to the members of the party, even to the point of surfeiting the men—if that could be possible, and that of many well-intentioned citizens believing that hospitality required serving of liquors in their homes or elsewhere. It was apparently not realized that these men were guests of one group after another each day for almost a year, and it is much to their credit that they came through these very human but tempting experiences without noticeable effect.

As to the itinerary of the caravan, the commission was fortunate in having the original Rufus Putnam diary which gave a clear outline of the stops to be made before he joined the party, and their daily experiences after he caught up with them at Swatara Creek. This, along with Manasseh Cutler's journals and other source material, permitted an almost precise following of the original pioneer's trail from Ipswich to Marietta.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in locating the old road through Connecticut and Eastern New York because diary references were in names of towns, which in that part of the country are townships and may embrace any number of settled communities. Many of the original towns have since been subdivided, thus adding to the confusion and the research necessary.

When pioneers travelled, they did not pay as much attention to grades as is common with present roads. Yet they had a wonderful sense for practical routes. In Connecticut there is a present stretch of eleven miles or more to get to the same destination, which the pioneers achieved in two and one-half miles; and up in the very top of the Allegheny mountains is now an overgrown pair of wagon ruts down over the precipitous mountain side. The ruts are worn six to eight inches deep in the solid stone. One

would instantly observe that it would be impossible for a modern vehicle to traverse this route, if it were a road. Yet, that is the original "Sproat Trail" over which Ebenezer Sproat brought his party to Marietta, and which must have been used by countless thousands before abandoned for an easier route.

Even as history records that the original party had to abandon their wagons and build sleds, the modern version had to build sled runners for their wagon when they were caught in a blizzard on the now desolate and forsaken old road from Burnt Cabins to Mountain House, Pennsylvania.

All in all, the pioneer road was straighter and shorter than are modern highways, and today's roads are not so well adapted to ox team travel in midwinter.

The "Daily Diary"

As a unique memento of the trip, and in response to many requests, the commission planned a daily diary or letter covering events of each week day. This required a portable plant to reproduce, fold, address and seal the mailings. The diaries were written by different members of the group each day; each bore an illustration on its front fold; they were reproductions of the author's handwriting; and each was folded in the old fashioned way without envelope and sealed with wax.

The idea was first rate, but the mechanical difficulties encountered do not recommend it for repetition. It was impossible to work at the task while enroute; ink would not work in cold weather, and in many cases lighting and power current was not available where stops were made.

It was frequently necessary to "catch up" on several issues at one running. This situation, with the inevitable losses in the mails, and the proper desire of subscribers to receive every issue properly postmarked made this feature a distress to most of those concerned.

Boat Building

The pioneers of 1787 concluded this overland trip at the then Simrell's Ferry—present West Newton, Pennsylvania—where they built five boats for the trip down the Youghiogheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers. They were ten weeks in building these boats:

"Union Galley"—a cabin flat boat 50 feet long by 13 feet wide. This boat, for some reason not yet discerned, is commonly called in history texts "Adventure Galley" or "American Mayflower". Rufus Putnam, in his diary written on the spot, makes no reference to either of these names, but does succinctly speak of the large boat being named "Union Galley".

"Adelphia Ferry"—an open flat boat 28 feet by 8 feet. This name bears a distinct relation to some thought in the pioneer's minds, for they named their settlement "Adelphia" before the name "Marietta" presumably in honor of the French queen who had helped the American cause so much, was chosen.

"Katling Tender"—a pirogue of about "two tons burthen".

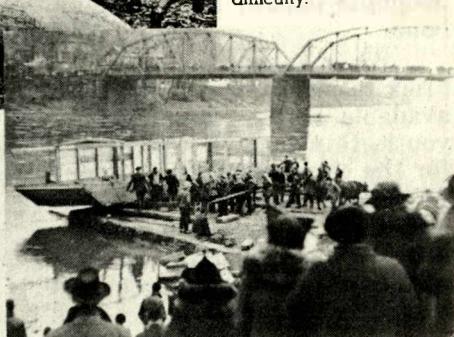
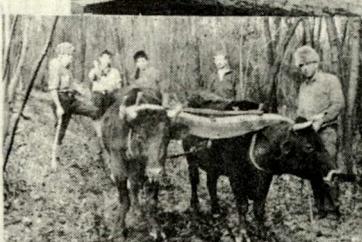
These pirogues are unique and worthy of some description. The hollowed out log canoe was a most primitive type of boat and common to all who had an axe and fire available. But such boats

BOAT BUILDING AT SIMRELLS' FERRY, JANUARY 20, TO APRIL 1, 1939

George White, Chairman of Federal Commission, who learned to whipsaw in Klondike, shows how planks are sawed by this early method.



Working with primitive tools of 150 years ago, every board and timber was sawed or hewed by hand. These modern Americans beat the original party's boat building time by 15 percent.



"Tom and Jerry", the faithful oxen which took the caravan all of its way; logged out the timber for the boats; and knew their cues as well as the men.

were cranky to handle, and did not have large cargo carrying capacity.

If they could be widened out, they would be much more stable and easier to handle and the carrying capacity be enormously increased. This was accomplished by splitting a log canoe lengthwise and inserting between the two halves a flat section, rounded up at the ends to conform to the ends of the original canoe. The three sections could be fastened together by dowels, or straps, and with the two seams caulked with pitch, made a splendid seaworthy and roomy boat.

These were the great cargo carriers of the pioneers before the days of flat boats and batteaux built of whip sawed plank and hewed timbers.

"Wefel"—a log canoe of "800 pounds burthen".

The chances are that the "Wefel" and the "Allen" were from about the same size logs. The value of the pirogue design can be seen in the difference between 800 pounds and 2,000 pounds burthen.

The celebration plan required the rebuilding of these boats, by tools of this same sort and under conditions as near the original as possible.

Considerable trouble was experienced in finding standing timber suitable for the purpose, and all of it had to be hauled from 1½ to 4 miles. The people of West Newton had agreed to furnish the timber gratis to the commission, but it was so scarce and so high priced that the commission finally was forced to assist financially.

Every stick was to come from trees which had to be cut down, trimmed up and logged into the boat ways at West Newton.

The oxen and horses were used for this purpose. At the boat ways six saw pits were erected and five pit and whip saw crews cut the logs into planks, while others used adzes, broadaxes, etc in hewing timbers. As the beginning of the work it might require a two foot diameter log to get two 4 x 10 hewed gunwales, but as the work progressed, these college student pioneers became quite expert with the totally unfamiliar tools and operations.

In the woods, crews were felling and logging cut timber, and hewing and burning out the canoes.

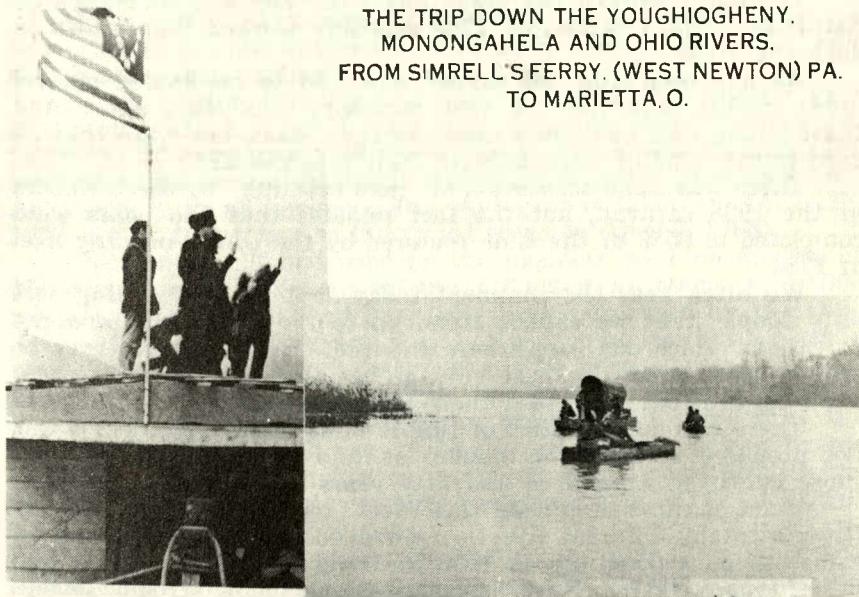
Only one man suffered any injury of passing moment. One neophyte pioneer let an adze get away from him and nick his shin bone.

While engaged in this work the party was quartered in an old brick residence, under somewhat trying conditions but all that was available in the community. In the ironic humor of Americas youth, this domicile was dubbed "Shangrila". The local committee for the celebration furnished the building, and generally did a fine job of cooperation.

West Newton, now a town of 3,000 people, probably never has and may never again see so much activity as visitors poured in to watch the boat building operations. It is estimated that not less than 100,000 people visited the town during that period.

The modern pioneers had but one professional boat builder,

THE TRIP DOWN THE YOUGHIOGHENY,
MONONGAHELA AND OHIO RIVERS.
FROM SIMRELL'S FERRY. (WEST NEWTON) PA.
TO MARIETTA O.



Locks and dams which now retard the current of these rivers presented a different situation from that of 1788. Nevertheless the 1938 flotilla arrived within four minutes of the historically correct time.



This scene on April 7, 1938, a misty and rainy day, is as near a picture of the original landing in 1788 as can be imagined.

Soldiers towed the boats back to the east bank of the Muskingum just as they did in 1788

On the mud covered bank of the Muskingum, where it joins the Ohio, the pioneers were met by "Delaware Indians" and 70,000 American citizens of 1938.

So ended the historical part of the greatest re-creation of history in modern times.



"Captain" Henry Fischer from the U. S. Engineer Repair Station, while the original company had five.

The outfit worked but eight hours per day and half days on Saturday, while the men of 1788 probably worked from dawn to dark every day.

As has been said, all timber now had to be hauled several miles, rather than the few feet necessary 150 years ago. And these young men had never used the early tools, nor were they as used to this kind of work as were their predecessors.

There was some accusation of "gold bricking" by the members of the 1938 caravan, but the fact remains that the boats were completed in 85% of the time required by the Ohio Company men of 1788.

We often hear the comment today that we are getting soft as a people, that we cannot stand up to the hard work and the privations which our forefathers endured. But, whatever may be true of adult America, these boys proved that they could not only stand up to it but could beat their ancestors' records.

There was not one stick of timber in all these boats which was not prepared in the same manner as, and with similar tools too, those employed a hundred and fifty years ago.

When it came to getting this "fleet" out of the Youghiogheny River a totally different situation prevailed. The original pioneers came out on a flood, but in 1938 the river was the lowest it had been in many years. Never considered a navigable stream, several dams had been built decades ago and later destroyed by floods, leaving their broken foundations as additional hazards of navigation and building up shoals with which the 1788 group had in nowise to contend. It appeared almost certain that the boats would not get out of this dangerous river, nor would they have, except for the superhuman effort of some of the pioneers with the assistance of outsiders.

Even once safely upon the Monongahela a very different situation from colonial days applied.

The dams now in use for navigation purposes destroyed the current which was the motive power of early days, and it was therefore necessary to use a "pusher boat" loaned by the U. S. Government Engineers Department.

This boat was concealed as much as possible and the effect did not vary materially from the fleet of 1788.

The arrival at Marietta needs special mention here.

The day was dark and rainy, perfectly akin to the day of arrival a hundred and fifty years ago when in the mist the fleet drifted by the mouth of the Muskingum and had to be towed back by the soldiers of Fort Harmar.

Likewise did the flotilla of 1938, which arrived but four minutes late on its scheduled time.

"Soldiers" rushed out from the Fort Harmar site, and using rowboats, towed the fleet back to the landing point on the east bank of the Muskingum. There, a group of Delaware Indians met the pioneers, even as had occurred originally.

Great credit is also due the U. S. Engineers for the arrangement for this historic landing, as considerable effort on their part

was necessary to move their considerable fleet entirely out of the Muskingum River, erecting guard fences, and concealing modern appurtenances to make the primeval picture complete.

Many, many thousands (the second largest crowd ever in Marietta) of people watched this historic event despite the rain and disagreeable weather.

To the writer, this day and event stands as the highest spot in the celebration. Had the day been pleasant, over 100,000 spectators would have witnessed the landing. But if the day had been attractive, the accurate historic reproduction would have been lost. As it now is, in all likelihood the photographs taken on April 7th, 1938, are as descriptive as the actual scene on April 7, 1788.

The boats built and used by the pioneers were on display at Marietta during the summer and attracted as many as 10,000 visitors in one day. They have now been purchased by the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society and it is hoped that especially the "Union Galley" and the pirogues can be permanently preserved as examples of the early American boat builder's art.

After Marietta, where the group remained for three days, the trek throughout the States of Northwest Territory was begun. The truly historic reproduction was over, but it remained for the commission and the States to take the celebration to the 24,000,000 people of old Northwest Territory.

Under celebration plans, the States, through their respective commissions now became directly responsible for the itinerary and maintenance expense of the caravan.

Estimates of expense had been prepared, and each State Commission had agreed to pay \$92.40 per calendar day to cover this cost.

Each state Director worked up an itinerary in conformance with requirements and enlisted active support of local civic groups in each city. This will be more fully covered under "Local Participation".

It quickly became apparent that there were to be many more applications for showings than there were days available.

Much pressure was brought toward a "Number Two Company" so to speak, to take care of all the requests. This was objectionable from the standpoint of historic dignity, as well as from the standpoint of states commissions' budgets. With Michigan not participating (despite the desperate efforts of a number of her civic and historically minded citizens) some thirty additional showings became available, and by imposing upon the caravan group for some noonday programs, the itinerary was finally determined with fair satisfaction to all, and with almost no point in the Territory more than twenty-five miles from a pageant stop.

Because of the distances between stops throughout the states of the territory—averaging about forty miles—it was necessary to use trucks for transportation of the caravan party.

The limit of sustained ox team travel is about twelve miles per day. By the use of trucks several towns along the route could enjoy some sort of ceremony, and the party still reach the next stop town in time for an afternoon parade as well as the evening program.

The ninety-two dollars and forty cents budget averaged out almost exactly as the daily maintenance expense. In the early part of the trip through the States of the Territory considerable savings on budget were accumulated, but as equipment came to require more repairs, uniforms had to be replaced, etc., the expense in turn exceeded budget and at the end of the trip had practically exhausted the states trust fund.

It should perhaps be explained that the states paid into a trust fund in the United States Treasury for the support of the caravan while within the borders of that State. Bills were paid from that trust fund on voucher by the Federal Commission. This worked out most satisfactorily, and much more so than had there been six different administrations of the project.

The caravan was on its way through the States of the Territory April 3rd to October 13th, 1938. It visited towns from East Liverpool, Ohio, to Wilmar, Minnesota. Several of the Minnesota towns visited were west of the Mississippi River and therefore not on old Northwest Territory ground. But the interest was such that they would not be denied, and under the State of Minnesota act could not be.

Detail as to the towns visited will be found on the table appended, along with much pertinent information as to reception accorded the caravan.

The Caravan Pageantry

The caravan, as a spectacle, was an attention compelling feature. It was colorful in itself, for most of those who saw it had never seen a yoke of oxen or Conestoga wagon, or a group of pioneers.

But, by itself, it would not have carried over the story of the Ordinance of 1787, or the import of Northwest Territory to the present United States.

All authorities consulted, agreed that despite any comprehensive literature program, the most effective way to teach was by living speaking pictures—or dramatization. Pantomime pageantry without dialogue was not sufficiently understandable or impressive.

And so, a composite pageant-drama was evolved, with some of the color and display of pageantry, but with spoken lines by the participants. This was entitled "Freedom on the March", an eight episode dramatization of the pivotal events in the formative period of the American idea of government. It was written by O. K. Reames, with cooperation of the Commission historian and others.

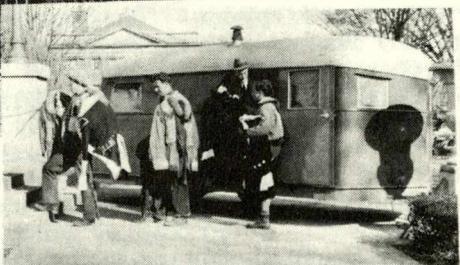
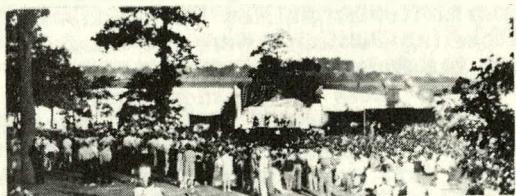
The pageant-drama opened with the "Albany Convention" of 1754, at which the idea of union of the colonies was first publicly and officially proposed.

The English government would not consent to the proposed union, but the idea did not die and had its fruition in the War of Independence.

Episode No. 2 portrays the physical acquisition of the lands of Northwest Territory—from England—by George Rogers Clark and his intrepid handful.

In the third episode the audience sees the impetus which was given to the American Bill of Rights as an essential part of the

"FREEDOM ON THE MARCH"



ABOVE - Camp scene. After leaving Marietta the caravan camped most of the time.
RIGHT - Auto trailer used as costume department. This was perfect for the purpose, keeping the 114 stage costumes, wigs, etc., in splendid condition.

BETWEEN - Scenes from the eight episodes of "Freedom on the March".

Thirty six men depicted one hundred and fourteen characters in this pageant-drama of the formative period of our nation.



ideas for which American men had fought and starved in the Revolution.

The ideas presented by the soldiers in post-war but pre-treaty camp at Newburgh, New York, and which resulted in the so called "Pickering Petition", were the ideas of the common men—of-the-line; the American proletariat.

That those views, there expressed, and from there carried into the Ordinance of 1787, also were the views of the common people of America generally is evidenced by their forced adoption as the first group of amendments, a requirement necessary to secure ratification of the United States Constitution.

This meeting also presented in definite form the growing attitude of the American people toward settlement of the western country.

The fourth episode—"The Treaty of Fort McIntosh"—depicted the early dealings with the Indians, in securing titles to their lands by proper and official methods.

Episode No. 5 deals with the formation of the Ohio Company of Associates, which reflected clearly the attitudes of the soldiers at Newburgh and the people generally, as to the future of the West, and the principles of government which these men held. The Ohio Company of Associates must be clearly differentiated from the earlier Ohio Company which was a land grab scheme and had no relation whatsoever to the 1786 Company.

At the behest of the Ohio Company of Associates, it is notable that Congress passed this ordinance, even with its rigid anti-slavery clause, by the votes of Southern members, and the vote was almost unanimous. The only vote in opposition was cast by one member from New York.

It is also to be recalled that no previous United States governmental document had contained any reference to a bill of rights—nor did any succeeding document for four years after the Ordinance was enacted.

Other citizens generally insisted upon such provisions in the organic law of the new nation, and only ratified the United States Constitution upon definite assurance of these principles would be added.

The Ohio Company of Associates was merely in better position to secure its objectives than were the people at large. These men were proposing to buy a large amount of government land, thus discharging a part of the new nation's heavy debt; and to settle the new west, insuring a frontier guard against the Indians. They were in good position to get what they wanted in the way of laws.

Study of the proceedings of Congress at time of passage of the Ordinance and subsequent correspondence of its members suggests very strongly that these new principles of national government as expressed by the Ordinance were not then adopted as the result of any high-minded concepts of Congress for the future of the nation.

Instead, they were included at the insistent behest of the Ohio Company representatives, as the more or less begrudging price of a deal to reduce public debt, stop soldiers' clamor for their pay and secure protection for an exposed frontier.

There was even an obvious element of land speculation and personal gain for members and/or their constituents. One Southern member of Congress justifies the anti-slavery provision, in a personal letter written at the time, on the basis of preventing Northwest Territory from becoming competitive "in raising indigo and tobacco".

Another member wrote to the effect that these principles would probably satisfy the ruffians and low people who would undoubtedly inhabit the new region.

Another delegate, however, did laconically—but prophetically observe that the attitude of the western people was "more tonic than that along the eastern seaboard".

The substance of the entire proceeding was that these provisions, now become bone and sinew of the American idea came into our governmental scheme, not through sublime ideas of members of Congress presumably delegated as leaders of the people, but rather through the insistent demands of more common men, and even directly as a result of a commercial and material transaction.

The seventh episode depicted the trek westward and was necessary to tie in and give meaning to the caravan itself.

The eighth and last of the periods portrayed the establishment of civil government in Northwest Territory; the putting into effect in the nation's first great territorial expansion, of the principles of the Ordinance—the setting of the pattern for the United States of today.

It should be explained that not all the contentions of the Ohio Company of Associates were included in the Ordinance itself. For instance, the provisions as to grants of public lands for educational institutions, which were the genesis of our State Universities and public school system, were not mentioned in the Ordinance, but were set forth in the subsequent contract with the Ohio Company.

So also was the stipulation as to "ministerial lands", public lands set aside for the support of religion.

This pageant-drama required about two hours for its presentation. One hundred and fourteen historic characters were portrayed by the 36 men of the caravan.

These men were not professional actors, and in many cases had no previous experience in dramatics. They did however put into it a zest and a freshness which carried a sincerity and genuineness perhaps beyond that of the professional stage.

While the pageant-drama lacked many desirable features, it was by all odds the most effective way to present an educational and inspirational set of historical facts to a large number of people and at a nominal cost.

The caravan as a whole turned out to be, as was intended, the focal point of the entire celebration.

It was one of those things which people said could not be done. And yet, it was done on schedule as time and as to cost. A great deal of appreciation is due those who were concerned with it, but beyond their efforts, credit must be given for the "breaks":

A destiny rode with that Caravan.

Organization Participation

Effort was made to interest the many different associations, organizations and societies which hold meetings and programs on a broad scope in devoting time and effort to Northwest Territory history.

Because of the limited funds available, it was necessary to approach the national and district organizations, rather than each individual unit, of which there were altogether many thousands.

In some cases the response was more than gratifying—was in fact stupendous. In others, there was just about nothing done. In order to make the facts of value to anyone else it will be necessary to describe effort and results by at least rough classifications.

Boy Scouts—Girl Scouts, Etc.

The Boy Scout organization took up the subject earnestly, with the national officers actively participating.

The regional "Jamboree" was held at Marietta in July, 1938, with some 2,500 scouts from surrounding states participating. Over three thousand cartographic maps were distributed among Boy Scouts.

After the national officers became interested, there was a much greater enthusiasm among the district and local leaders in the Territory than had been secured by our initial mailings to all Boy Scout leaders in the six states.

Many programs of the Boy Scouts' meetings were built around Northwest Territory history. Speaking broadly, the participating effort of this organization was satisfying indeed.

The same sort of promotion effort was put forth with the Girl Scouts, but aside from local and isolated cases we are not aware of any particular activity by this organization in connection with the celebration.

Churches

The Celebration's worst failure, in the minds at least of its administrators, was in the small cooperation secured from churches and ministry.

It had been believed that this particular historic commemoration would appeal strongly to this group, because the celebration was of peace-time motif and character; it seemed that good government and good religion were closely related; and the Ordinance of 1787 was the first and greatest United States paper to specifically provide for the public support of religion.

Again approach was first made to the national organizations, in person to many of the leading ones and by mail to some seventy-eight. Voluminous assurances were given where personal calls were made, while letters produced but very, very few responses.

Even in the cases of the church organizations called upon in the interest of getting them to suggest that their ministers prepare and delivered special sermons and to devote space in their church publications to religious matter pertaining to the period, it was quickly apparent that, despite promises made, nothing was being done, or apparently would be done.

The next effort was to more local church organizations, and even to individual ministers. Results were equally fruitless.

The net result is that on the fingers of two hands can be counted the instances of the total known church participation, among the entire thirty odd thousand churches in the States of Northwest Territory.

However, let it be clearly said that among the handful of those who did cooperate, the effort was intelligent, effective and altogether splendid. None was any better, and they served to show what could have been done if the ministry generally could have been awakened to the opportunity.

The desire of the Commission for active church cooperation was so great that effort was made to find out where the trouble lay. The general reply obtained was that ministers are too busy—have too much to do—and are suspicious of participating in any celebration or other programs. Some leading church people said that, based upon their long experience, there was no use in making any effort—that ministers could not generally be enthused in activity outside the affairs of their own churches.

D. A. R. and Daughters of 1812, American Legion and Other Patriotic Societies

All of these participated more or less generally. Many year books contained comprehensive programs covering several meetings. This was true of a great many women's clubs of various sorts.

The state regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the states of Northwest Territory were members of the Federal Commission and did yeoman service in all respects.

The general practice throughout the Territory was to appoint officers or members of the patriotic societies on local committees for the celebration, and they served well and ably.

Service Clubs

All the well known luncheon clubs were contacted by mail and most of them conducted one or more programs dealing with the subject of the celebration. A number of interested speakers made considerable sacrifice in time and frequently money in giving their services to the various clubs and organizations for program purposes.

Schools

The interest of schools was much like that of various organizations; i. e. spotted, and varied widely according to the knowledge of teachers as to history, and also of course reflected their individual initiative and energy.

Many teachers did a splendid job of it, not only as to the success of the celebration, but also as to teaching history to their students.

This is clearly reflected in the number of requests for help, literature, dramas, music, etc. which came from those teachers. Also in the number of essays submitted and prizes won by certain localities in the elaborate contests put on by the commission. It is very evident that certain teachers were wide awake to the opportunity and their work helped vitally in attaining the purposes of the celebration.

These were however but a small part of the two hundred and fifty thousand teachers in the states of the territory.

The commission had no paid staff of lecturers, or moving picture programs. Personnel did not even permit of personally visiting county and independent district superintendents; much less principals and individual teachers.

To reach 600 county superintendents, fifty thousand school principals, two hundred and fifty thousand teachers in order to reach five million school children, in a manner to be really effective, is quite a problem in itself.

From the experience of this commission, no matter how well it may compare with other celebrations, it appears almost hopeless to reach this tremendous potential group effectively within any reasonable bounds of expenditure.

This commission spent about \$22,000 or 22% of its total appropriation directly on school participation, and with scholarships given by institutions for higher education, this becomes about \$35,000.

The text book was intended to prepare teachers to interpret this history to their respective ages and grades of students. It would be very interesting to actually know how many teachers ever received and read the text book.

Maps were not printed by the States to reach all school children as had been proposed, and it is doubtful as to whether the distribution of those which were printed was any more carefully or conscientiously carried out by school authorities than was the distribution of the text book.

The school contest was, according to all school authorities consulted, the best and most remunerative so far offered to schools by any agency. The results secured may be seriously questioned as to being worth the cost.

Summing up the factor of organization participation, it is difficult to compare results secured in this celebration with those attained in other similar programs. The premises are always somewhat different; many celebration reports are inclined to "gloss over" meagre results secured for one reason or another and dependable figures on previous efforts are not available.

Certainly it must be expected that 100% results will not be secured by any method, and any actual attainments must be measured against their cost.

This commission's working personnel believes that either newer and more attractive promotion and organization methods must be devised, or effort toward such participation be confined to simple and inexpensive procedures, with major funds devoted to other more productive features.

Publicity

This is one of the particularly pleasing features of the program and great appreciation is due to those agencies which co-operated so heartily.

The plan for the celebration was premised upon securing wide publicity *by doing things which were news*, and which would so find space in the news columns of publications rather than only in paid advertising space.

The budget originally set up only \$5,000 for publicity of all kinds and this was intended to be spent for direct mailing pieces, photographs, drawings, cuts, stereotype mats, etc.

Federal Writer's Project had agreed to furnish personnel. No space was to be bought and paid for.

As the matter turned out, Federal Writer's did not furnish personnel past April, 1938, and it was necessary to hire and pay men to handle it.

Also, even though the legislation was passed to permit the sale of literature, the cost of much of that literature was paid for out of the budget allotment for publicity.

These situations plus a demand for literature beyond the expectation of the commission made the actual expenditure for publicity about \$9,200—or a \$4,200 over-run of publicity budget.

However, the literature sold brought in \$8,200 in cash sales, so that the actual net expenditure was but little.

From the standpoint of the best publicity handling possible, a better job would have been done if one publicity man had handled this work straight through. The result was handicapped by three changes in its direction—the last change during the very climax of the program.

Newspapers

Perhaps the press generally, both as to national news services and individual papers and writers, performed the greatest, and an almost unbelievable publicity service. Nor was this for any few days or brief period, but continued during the entire year of celebration. Aside from the start of the caravan at Ipswich-Hamilton; its becoming lost in the mountains, the boat building and arrival at Marietta, and other incidents which were of national news value, each newspaper along the route gave splendid cooperation as to the visit of the caravan to that community. A large number of papers issued special souvenir editions.

The commission bought no clipping service, as to have so done would have expended thousands of dollars of needed funds. Only clippings voluntarily sent to the commission or miscellaneous acquired are on file. But with this very limited coverage, there are 700 pages 11 inches x 16 inches in size which are filled with clippings pasted three and four deep.

In addition to the straight news stories a number of staff and special writers prepared feature articles which appeared from New York to California.

While obviously no exact figures can be obtained as to the total newspaper space devoted to the celebration, the clippings in the commission scrap books, had the space been bought in the amount used in and at the display rate charged by that particular paper, would represent an expenditure of \$86,860.00.

This figure does not include writers' cost, or art work, and cuts used.

There is no doubt that twice as much appeared as the commission has clippings to show.

This safe computation would indicate newspaper publicity which alone would have cost \$173,720. Actually, newspaper men

say that this ratio is too low—that a figure four times actual clippings would be safe.

Magazine Publicity

A good many magazines ran stories or articles, the leading instance being a double spread in "Life"—which at then space rates would have cost \$11,400 plus art and preparation cost, making \$12,000. Other such publicity in magazines make this accomplishment equal to \$20,000 total of paid space.

Radio Publicity

Like the newspapers, radio did itself proud. At various times the celebration was on all three national broadcasting systems.

It is difficult to figure just what the equivalent cost would be because we do not know how many stations on a system use sustaining programs.

However, here is a rough list of the radio accomplishments—as to what time and talent costs would have been:

Columbia—May 1937—½ hour—evening. Cost furnished by U. S. Department of Education. 30 people in cast plus orchestra.

Columbia—July 12, 1937—15 minutes—6:00 p. m.—
Bob Trout.

Columbia—July 8, 1938—President's Day—½ hr.—9:30 a. m.

N. B. C.—Dec. 2, 1937—New England Network—9:00 a. m.

N. B. C.—April 4, 1938—15 minutes.

N. B. C.—April 7, 1938—KDKA—½ hour—4:30 p. m.

N. B. C.—April 7, 1938—Lowell Thomas—15 min.—6:45 p. m.

N. B. C.—April 7, 1938—15 minutes—11:30 a. m.—national hook-up.

N. B. C.—July 8, 1938—President's Day—½ hour, a. m.

N. B. C.—Sept. 26, 1938—Greenville—Lowell Thomas.

Mutual—President's Day—½ hour—9:30 a. m.

WLW—26 half hour afternoon programs, with cast furnished.

WPAR—25 fifteen minute programs.

The caravan during its trek broadcast 29 times, from 15 minutes to its complete two-hour pageant. This would easily represent an average of \$50 per broadcast.

Mrs. L. S. Duxbury, commission member from Minnesota, broadcast at least twice over Minneapolis stations and, last but by no means least, special mention must be made of the work of Mrs. A. E. Jenner, Jr., of Chicago, who, as chairman of D. A. R. Radio for Illinois, secured sixty-five 15-minute radio dramatizations in Illinois, with casts furnished, at least eight radio interviews and two ½ hour radio transcription broadcasts. These were over big and lesser stations at various times of day, but under any basis of cost would represent a magnificent average.

Mrs. Jenner also secured radio programs in North Dakota and Minnesota.

These are merely the radio programs of which the commission knows and has some record. Rough as the computations are, the radio time and talent cooperation secured, amounts to at least \$51,000.

For radio purposes, the commission employed script writers to prepare 30-minute and 15-minute scripts—there being one series of 13 programs entitled "Freedom on the March" and 14 of "Heroes of the Old Northwest". These cost about \$1,500 for their writing

and they are mostly now available from the U. S. Department of Education, Washington, D. C.

News Reel Publicity

There were two news reels of which we have knowledge during the trek of the caravan and of course many during the President's visit.

There is no way to appraise their value, as figures on their distribution are not available, nor is there any commercial sale price involved.

The news reel companies are very insistent upon themselves determining the value of various events for newsreel purposes. There is no use approaching them unless in *their* judgments the events proposed suit their particular purposes.

Miscellaneous Publicity

In addition to the standard channels above described, there were various publicity projects of too many sorts to mention at length.

One of the most unusual was the State of Ohio automobile license tags—which ran through the year April 1938 to April 1939. There were some two million of these, and Ohio cars created interest and caused comment all over the nation. The writer heard considerable talk on the Pacific Coast of the celebration, brought about largely by these plates.

The State of Ohio paid for them. The Federal Commission only presented the idea to Governor Martin L. Davey. Some of the other states of the Territory had legal provision as to size of plate and copy to be used, hence could not follow Ohio's example.

There were special Northwest Territory Celebration billboards, blotters—letterheads, and even bread wrappers used by private concerns in conjunction with the commemoration.

State Publicity

The State Commission put out various literature in addition to the map. For instance, Ohio distributed over two million folders with the 1937 automobile license plates, some thousands of booklets, postcards and envelope stuffers. Minnesota put out elaborate window posters, etc.

The State Commission reports received do not go into detail as to publicity and hence cannot here be recapitulated.

Commission Literature

The commission prepared and distributed only such mailing pieces as were of general value, leaving local situations to State and town preparation.

There were as follows:

Cartographic Map—113,000 copies—cost \$10.00 per M after drawing and preparation cost. 17 x 23½—2 sides, 4 colors, folded. (Not charged to publicity budget.)

Textbook—275,000 copies—cost about \$55.00 per M, 96 pp. and covers 6 x 9, one color. (Not charged to publicity budget.)

Program Chart—1 page 8½ x 11, two sides, two colors—printed by Federal Writer's Project.

E-1 How This Nation—1 page 8½ x 11, two sides, one color—printed by Federal Writer's Project. 25,000.

E-2 Small Poster—1 page, 8½ x 11, two sides, one color—printed by Federal Writer's Project. 25,000.

Envelope Inserts on Covered Wagon Cachets—4 x 8½—one color, two sides—15,000.

Sample Daily Diary—8½ x 11 folded, 1 color, two sides—printed by Federal Writer's Project—15,000.

Poster—18 x 24—Sepia—50,000—cost about 7c each.

School Contest Poster—1 color, about 14 x 18—50,000.

Bibliography Booklet—12 pages, 1 color—5,000, cost \$105.00.

Caravan Broadside—19 x 25—1 color—7,000, cost \$156.00.

Final Report—printed by Federal Writer's Project, 6 x 9—1 color.

In addition to the foregoing there were many copies of the radio scripts, caravan script, radio interviews, talks, etc. prepared by mimeograph and distributed.

These with working forms and miscellaneous matter are the Commission's publications.

Summary of Publicity

It will be seen from the above details that results from the publicity phase of the celebration were most gratifying.

From actual data at hand the accomplishment values at:

Newspapers	\$ 86,860	Estimated Total	\$175,000
Magazines	20,000	" "	22,000
Radio	51,000	" "	55,000
Miscellaneous & State ..	10,000	" "	15,000
Commission	5,000	" "	5,000
<hr/>			
Total	\$172,860	" "	\$272,000

This is in itself several times the commission's total appropriation and was accomplished at a cost to the commission of \$9,054.85 less credits for materials sold. (These credits cannot be easily segregated from total sales of literature as there are several thousands of orders for a few cents each.)

Sales of all commission literature, including maps and textbooks which were not charged to publicity budget, were, up to December 15, 1938, \$8,219.68.

Window Displays

These have already been discussed under "Contests", but deserve some elaboration.

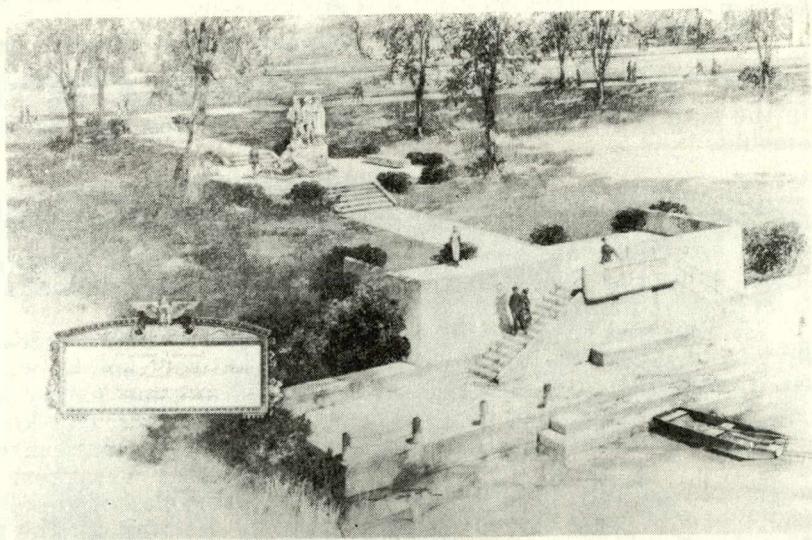
Had this celebration to be done over again, great stress would have been placed on window displays. This would get the interest of merchants and window trimmers, and to do a reasonably good job in competition, some research on their parts would be necessary. To reach this group as intensively would alone be worth the cost of a window display contest.

But, the greater value would come from the effect upon the general public. Show Windows do attract attention, and this is especially true of special event window displays.

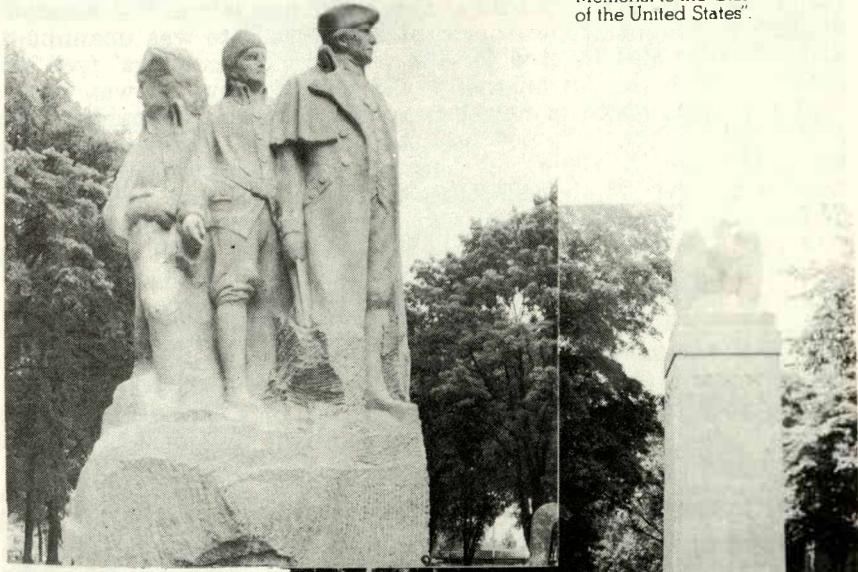
By getting a number of merchants to make such displays the element of repetitive suggestion is injected strongly. And by reason of the wide variations among window display men in artistic treatment, there would be no danger of the displays becoming tiresome or hackneyed.

Almost every citizen walks along business streets frequently and observes attractive show windows. Thus, a tremendous group—of all classes of people—would be reached again and again.

Even without any such contest, this celebration enjoyed many



Architects rendering of National Memorial to the "Start Westward of the United States".



ABOVE - Symbolic group of six figures by Gutzon Borglum.

RIGHT - One of the four pylons which frame memorial.
Statuary group in background.



hundreds of special window displays, all of which earned comment and special attention for the merchants as well as for the celebration.

Roughly speaking, we would estimate that a competition of this sort would be worth while, compared to other features, if it were set up on the basis as high as one dollar per 1,000 population in the area concerned. It can be well done for less than half this amount.

Memorial

In building the program for Northwest Territory Celebration the desire was to not only serve the present generation, but to create something of value to those yet to come; to do permanent works as well as those ephemeral activities necessary and common to such programs.

It appeared that the point where the United States made its first footprints as it started west to span a continent and to become eminent among all nations, should be marked in some lasting way.

This particular spot happens to be in the commons, now known as Muskingum Park, in Marietta, Ohio. The first American civil government west of the thirteen original States was there inaugurated on July 15th, 1788. There the principles of the Ordinance of 1787 were first given effect, thereby determining the pattern for the present United States of America. Both the chairman and the director of the commission being Marietta citizens, the decision as to a memorial at this point was left to the members of the commission from other States. Their vote was unanimous, and \$20,000 was budgeted for the purposes of sculptors' fees and expense which the commission would have to pay. It was known that the land, which is now a beautiful park on the bank of the Muskingum River, is in not only the "commons" dedicated forever for public use by the Ohio Company of Associates, but also in Section 29, the "Ministerial tract". It could be had without cost by securing legislation by the Ohio State Assembly, and the Marietta City Council. The Ohio Legislature passed a bill authorizing a governor's deed to necessary ministerial tract lands—and Marietta City authorities waived all rights to these lands.

Marietta being a large stone working center, there were many practical stone men available to the Work's Progress Administration, which agreed to do the stone quarrying, cutting, and setting.

John P. Schooley, State Architect for Ohio, agreed to donate architectural services which would normally amount to several thousand dollars.

Marietta purchased easements where necessary on private property. The Ohio State Highway Department was most helpful in loaning equipment, as were several private companies and people.

In negotiating for a sculptor, the best known artists in America were consulted and considered, resulting in the choice of Gutzon Borglum.

Mr. Borglum, understanding the national purpose of the memorial and the effort being made to accomplish a sublime result with meagre funds—at least as such projects usually go—agreed to model the group and render supervisor's service for a fee which was within the means of the commission.

PREPARATION FOR THE MEMORIAL

THIS BLOCK OF STONE, WEIGHING EIGHTY TONS, IS THE LARGEST EVER QUARRIED IN SOUTHERN OHIO. FROM IT THE GROUP OF SIX HEROIC SIZE FIGURES WAS CARVED.

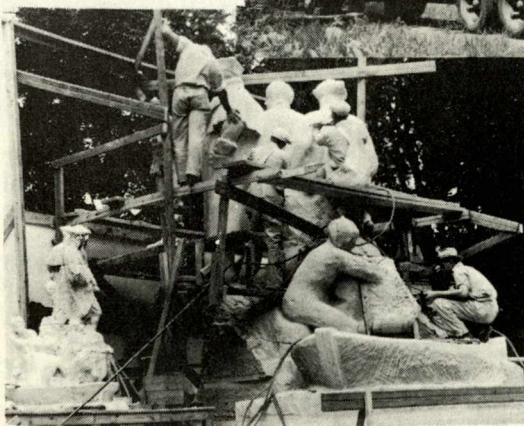


RIGHT - Moving the partially completed group, now weighing twenty-five tons, from the quarry to its final site in Marietta.

BELOW - Sculptors at work.



ABOVE - Stone cutters at work.
BELOW - For posterity.



And so, the memorial to the "Start Westward of the United States" came into actual being.

It consists of a group of five figures in heroic size, symbolic of the nation's start westward. Esplanades from the Muskingum River to the street and surrounding the group, along with four massive inscribed pylons on Front Street complete the memorial. These inscriptions are:

The Ordinance of 1787 contained the United States' first governmental recognition of the "Rights of Men". Not included in the Constitution originally adopted, they were later added until all of them are now part of our organic law.

Here the new United States of America found, through Northwest Territory, the first and common offspring of thirteen discordant and disputatious states, her formula to eminence among all the governments of mankind.

Here, with the founding of the nation's first colony and establishment of the first American civil government west of the thirteen original states, began the march of the United States of America across a continent to the western sea.

To those unfamed citizens who conceived a new purpose and direction for this nation in its making; and whose insistence upon incorporation of the Rights of Men into our fundamental law, set the pattern for America's contribution to the governmental progress of humanity.

The native sandstone from near the quarry dedicated by the pioneers "forever to public use" is used throughout.

In effect the park constitutes the grounds to the memorial, some 1,700 feet long and two hundred feet wide.

Even in its incompletely completed form the group was visited by as high as four thousand people per day (not one of the big days during the celebration).

Memorial Tablets

In addition to the national memorial at Marietta, provision was made by the commission at its July 1938 meeting that such balance as might remain in its funds should be expended for memorials in the States of the Territory other than Ohio. The type and style was to be determined by the commission members from each State.

Bronze tablets, 24 x 30 inches in size have been agreed upon for this purpose, and at the time this report is written it appears that two and perhaps three tablets will be erected in each State, and at points important in Northwest Territory history.

Mural Paintings

Among the by-products of the Celebration which are of lasting value and interest to future generations are the twelve mural paintings which constitute the decorative motif for the walls of the new City Hall in Marietta.

These were executed by William Mark Young, the artist who painted the huge murals in the Ohio State Exhibit at Century of Progress Exposition, and who is famous for historic exactitude in his work.

Probably these paintings present the best collection extant of early scenes in the settlement of Old Northwest Territory.

Other Memorials

While not concerned with the exact period of the celebration,

MURAL PAINTINGS IN MARIETTA CITY HALL



These are typical of the twelve historical paintings in the new Marietta City Hall. Executed during the celebration period by William Mark Young, they are the most accurate depictions of early Northwest Territory events in existence.



yet definitely linked to it by history, the recognition accorded Marietta by the government of France is one of the accomplishments of this commemoration.

Marietta, at first named "Adelphia", was named for Marie Antoinette of France, by the American ex-soldier settlers. Also, Celoron de Blainville (usually erroneously referred to in histories as Celeron de Bienville), who had retaken possession of the Ohio County for the King of France in 1749, had planted one of the six leaden plates involved, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers. This was one of two of these plates ever found and now in existence. Because of these facts, and also in appreciation of the World War services rendered France by the Marietta College Ambulance Unit and Beman G. Dawes, its sponsor, the government of France has given to Marietta a large bronze tablet, 44 x 54 inches in size and inscribed with the copy used on the original Celoron plate.

This will be mounted upon a large stone in a look-out point now being erected at the corner of Virginia and Gilman Streets, within a few yards of the point at which the lead plate was found almost a hundred and fifty years ago.

A small tablet was also erected by descendants to the memory of Mary Gardner Owen, first woman settler in Marietta.

"Picketed Point", first fortification of the Ohio Company pioneers, was reproduced as to one of its blockhouses and part of the stockade by Reno G. Hoag and Durward S. Hoag, and constituted a point of great interest to Marietta visitors.

United States Day

In the original plan for the commemoration, July 15th, 1938, the 150th Anniversary of the actual establishment of civil government in Northwest Territory, was intended as the climax of the celebration.

The President of the United States had given assurance of attendance, but as matters developed, was unable to come to Marietta on that date, but did come on July 8th, which was then called President's Day.

The Presidential train arrived at 9:00 a. m. and President Roosevelt spoke from 9:30 to 10:00 a. m. The early morning schedule deterred the attendance of many from outside of Marietta, but the crowd was estimated at 80,000, probably the largest number of people in Marietta at one time.

The line of march was from the President's train at Second and Butler Streets north on Second Street to Washington; west on Washington to Front Street; and south on Front Street to the speaker's stand at the memorial.

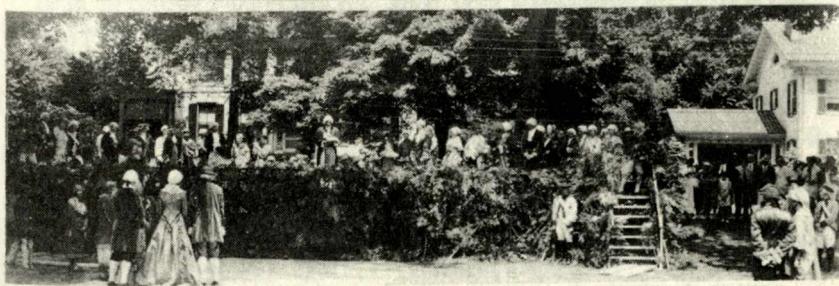
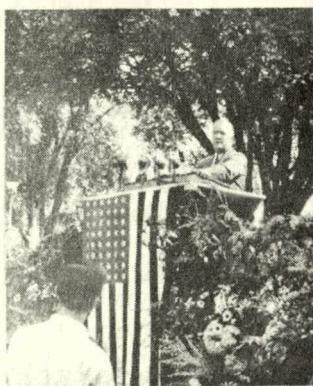
The return march was over the same route. There were one hundred and eighteen press men, photographers, etc. present, said to be the largest number ever with the President on any trip up to that time. The program was broadcast over three of the national radio hook-ups.

The day was pleasant though very warm. Up until this address there had not been even the faintest suggestion of any political partisanship involved in the celebration, in any manner or form.

PRESIDENTS' DAY JULY 8, 1938

LEFT - President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed 80,000 persons at Marietta and unveiled new national memorial.

LOWER PHOTO - Re-enactment of establishment of civil government in Northwest Territory July 15, 1938.



Because of the heated public interest in the coming campaign, the newsmen avidly seized upon the political phase of the address to such an extent that the great historic import was subordinated and largely submerged.

The attendance of the President on July 8th instead of July 15th made it necessary to revamp the program and Governor's days were set aside in the ensuing week for each of the states of Northwest Territory.

Also, Pioneer Descendants' Day, Historians' Day, etc. The inevitable effect however of the re-arranged program was anti-climatic.

Despite this fact, large crowds, including some thousands of visitors attended the various programs of that week.

Community Participation

This is one of the truly glorious phases of the entire celebration.

Rather than one centralized program, there were two hundred and two centers at which official and major Northwest Territory Celebrations were held. These include the itinerary stops of the caravan and the New York program. With the intervening stops this figure becomes at least four hundred different communities which held commemorative exercises of civic nature in connection with the celebration.

The program extended from New York and Ipswich, Massachusetts, through the most densely settled northeastern part of the United States to western Minnesota.

Each of the several hundred communities appointed local committees or commissions whose members worked for many weeks or months in preparation for their local Northwest Territory program or programs.

The range of features was wide as human thought, but in most cases were built around and to include the celebration's pioneer caravan.

Some Typical Examples of Newspaper Headlines

New York Herald Tribune (Population Ipswich-Hamilton, Mass., 8,073)

"50,000 CHEER ACTORS STAGING
COLONIAL TREK AT IPSWICH, MASS."

Circleville, Ohio (Population 7,049)

"Crowd Estimated at 20,000 for Big Parade, Pageant"

Fort Wayne, Indiana (Population 105,300)

"60,000 GIVE TROUPE HOOSIER GREETING"

Columbus Dispatch (Ohio) (Population Marietta 15,261)

"60,000 SHOUT AS PIONEERS LAND AT MARIETTA"

Newark, Ohio (Population 30,641)

"PIONEER CARAVAN TAKES CITY"

"28,000 Cheer Celebration—Stadium Packed"

Youngstown, Ohio (Population 174,200)

"80,000 HAIL PIONEERS HERE IN BIG PARADE
CITY PUTS ON ITS GREATEST CELEBRATION"

McConnelsville, Ohio (Population 1,618)

**"THE LARGEST CROWD EVER TO
ASSEMBLE IN THE TWIN CITIES"**

Racine, Wisconsin (Population 74,400)

**"LARGEST AUDIENCE EVER TO ATTEND EVENT
IN HORLICK ATHLETIC FIELD SAW PAGEANT"**

Plymouth, Indiana (Population 4,338)

"15,000 SEE PARADE; 10,000 SEE PAGEANT"

Vandalia, Illinois (Population 3,316)

"9,000 SAW PAGEANT"

Marion, Illinois (Population 10,748)

**"A Crowd that Thronged the Fair Grounds
Until Not Even Standing Room Left in
Grandstand saw 'Freedom on the March'"**

Sheboygan, Wisconsin (Population 35,100)

**"PAGEANT DRAWS BIGGEST CROWD TO BOWL
(30,000 to 40,000)"**

Jackson, Ohio (Population 5,842)

**"GREATEST CROWD IN HISTORY OF JACKSON
VIEWS NORTHWEST TERRITORY CELEBRATION"**

Fergus Falls, Minnesota (Population 7,581)

"10,000 PEOPLE OUT FOR PAGEANT"

Lawrenceburg, Indiana (Population 3,466)

**"Greatest Crowd in History of Lawrenceburg"
(15,000)"**

Terre Haute, Indiana (Population 73,500)

"20,000 PEOPLE VIEWED SPECTACULAR PAGEANT"

Programs ranged from one day to a full week, and probably averaged two days.

Parades, banquets, and speaking were common to all. In many cases communities held pageants of their own history, with large casts, and either professional or local direction.

Local publicity was splendid, and in a very great many cases official reports indicate the largest crowd in the entire existence of the community. In fact, in looking through the commission's scrap books of clippings perhaps the most striking single feature, aside from the tremendous amount of publicity, is the frequently recurring head line "Largest Crowd in History Visits". etc.

It was quite common for the attending audience to be from two to five hundred per cent of the entire local population.

It is necessary to point out that this was not true in the large cities, where there is more competition on entertainment and where the commercial activity predominates. Also, large centers of foreign population, unfamiliar with American history, do not afford receptive audiences.

The appended chart shows the relation of attendance to population in various size centers.

It is only fair to say, however, that had the entire Northwest Territory Celebration been held in a Chicago or a Cleveland, its percentage of attendance would have still been small as compared to the local population.

The local committees reported to the Federal Commission on

standard forms, and figures used are from these reports as well as from those of the caravan.

Apparently all-in-all, the local programs were entirely self-supporting financially. Varying methods of securing income were devised, and in some cases small losses were incurred, while in others there was a material profit.

Seemingly the larger and more comprehensive the local program, the larger the paid attendance.

Probably Marietta conducted the most elaborate ceremonies—with two periods of ten days each, two pageants, with a cast of about 1,000 persons in each.

The city committee in this case spent something over \$35,000, but all of it except \$5,000 came back in direct receipts.

Three thousand dollars of this was money raised by subscription to promote the celebration initially.

The Federal Commission granted no funds to any individual community. Nor did the State Commissions except perhaps in special cases.

Each community, except for the caravan being furnished by the Federal Commission (up to April 11, 1938) or the State Commission (April 11 to October 13, 1938) met its own expenditures, and as has been said, their programs averaged to be self-supporting.

Many booklets and other souvenirs were prepared and sold with varying success. It is difficult and in fact impossible to control memento procedure, and they should not be depended upon by local committees as any material source of income.

The committees which took part in this educational program will long remember it because of the personal and local effort injected. Had the celebration been centered in any one locality—this interest and incentive would have been lost, and in all likelihood, regardless of how a \$100,000 celebration had been set up, the attendance would have not been 5% of the figure actually attained.

There were three hundred and twelve days spent in these 202 communities by the caravan. The States paid for one hundred and eighty-four days and the Federal Commission for one hundred and twenty-eight. The States paid \$17,094 of the expense of the caravan while the Federal Commission paid \$33,357.99. Local expense ran from a few dollars to \$20,000.00.

The States visited and number of calendar days spent in each were as follows:

Massachusetts	9	calendar	days
Connecticut	3	"	"
New York	6	"	"
New Jersey	5	"	"
Pennsylvania	97	"	"
(70 days at West Newton building boats.)			
Ohio	67	"	"
Indiana	27	"	"
Illinois	49	"	"
Wisconsin	30	"	"
Minnesota	20	"	"
Total	313	"	"

The attendance figures shown on the chart, cover only "stop towns", that is, where a pageant showing was given.

No official figures are possible as to the "in-between" towns, or even the countryside, but the caravan figuratively followed a route lined with people. The estimate was made by one of the State directors that between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 million people saw the caravan during its travels.

This appeals to the Federal Commission as a fair and probably true figure.

However, the official attendance at parades and pageants is sufficient. We believe that more people saw the pageant "Freedom on the March" than have ever seen any drama within a year, and probably in its total run.

Are Such Celebrations Worth While

Northwest Territory Celebration is now a remembrance. Whatever its sponsors may believe is perhaps too apt to reflect their close association with it. The program speaks for itself.

It may, however, be interesting to here record some excerpts from editorial comment by various papers during the period of the celebration:

The Ohio State Journal—July 6, 1937—

(This is quoted in full to illustrate the type of editorials common upon the subject. The balance are but brief quotations from editorials.)

GREAT AMERICAN DOCUMENT

"On July 13, 1787, the Continental Congress of the United States, sitting in New York City, passed an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States 'northwest of the River Ohio,' otherwise known as the Ordinance of 1787. Within a few days, the nation will have reached the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that great date.

"Ohio, the other four states, and the part of the sixth, which were subsequently created out of the Northwest Territory naturally look to the Ordinance of 1787 as the instrument which established and guaranteed the principles of government on which they are founded. Its significance and importance, however, far transcend the boundaries of the Old Northwest Territory. Written when the Mississippi River was the western border of the nation, the Ordinance is the true bill of rights of these United States and the pattern of virtually every state constitution written while the commonwealth of states was moving from sea to sea.

"It carried guarantees of liberty which were not contained in the Declaration of Independence or the Articles of Confederation and which did not appear in the subsequent Constitution, until the first 10 amendments were adopted. Seventy-eight years later, in almost the exact words of the Ordinance, the Constitution was amended to prohibit slavery.

"With the defects of British primogeniture fresh in their minds, the drafters of the Ordinance—its authorship remains in dispute to this day—provided almost at the outset 'that the estates (of proprietors) shall descend to, and be distributed among, their children . . . in equal parts.'

"The Ordinance also provided that the states erected out of the Northwest Territory should be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original states, the pattern followed ever since in the admission of the states.

"Here, too, was first written in a federal document the

guarantee of religious liberty; 'No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.' That was the first 'article of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory.' It was stipulated that the compact should 'forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent.'

"Seldom has a bill of rights been stated so forcefully and plainly as in the second article of the compact:

"The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the Legislature; and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and, should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. . . . No law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide.

"These were the sentences used as a pattern for the Bill of Rights in the Constitution.

"Another great concept of the Ordinance was the encouragement of education. On this subject, the document declared:

"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

"From that provision may be said to have sprung the great free school system that is distinctly American.

"Truly, the celebration of the anniversary of the Northwest Ordinance is one for the entire nation, to be entered into reverently and wholeheartedly."

New Lexington Daily News—December 21, 1937—

"If the celebration this year of the 150th anniversary of America's First Colony, the Northwest Territory, and the dramatic caravan travelling across country to the 'land beyond the Ohio,' does no more than awaken us to a new recognition of how America was really made, to suggest that if we show similar determination and willingness to endure, we might accomplish our modern objectives more certainly."

Martins Ferry Daily Times—

"In duplicating, with such historical accuracy, the original expedition from Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Marietta and in presenting pageants in portrayal of early Ohio history, the 'Pioneers of 1938' are presenting history of interest to all Ohioans in a manner calculated to impress the people much more forcibly than historians could ever hope to by the written word."

Boston Sunday Herald—April 10, 1938—

"No sesquicentennial celebration could have been more impressive."

Morgan County Democrat—McConnelsville, Ohio, April 21, 1938—

"We have yet to learn of a person who did not think the Northwest Territory celebration here last week was a great success. We have yet to hear of anyone who in any manner 'knocked it,' which is most remarkable.

"We need more of such occasions, so that the spirit of

those pioneers—the principles of the founders of this country, and of our forefathers can be instilled in the present generation."

The Norwalk Reflector-Herald—Norwalk, Ohio—

"Let us think of these things as the replica of that first caravan trudges by. Cheers? Surely. But there is something deeper and more important.

"Are we proving ourselves worthy of the hardships they sustained for their children's children?

"The thing answers itself. It is worthy pondering."

New York Evening Journal—July 31, 1937—

"Few things are as trivial as the business of issuing stamps to commemorate what everyone has forgotten, but for once the post office has hit upon something important.

"Stamps are now on sale to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787, the most thoroughly neglected piece of legislation ever passed in this country, and the act which translated the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution into realities."

Plymouth Daily Pilot—Plymouth, Indiana—

"Those fortunate enough to witness the spectacle were loud in their praise of its beauty and significance.

"Such events are a splendid thing for any community. The busy days of preparation serve to exercise dormant civic muscles and strengthen civic pride. There will never be decay or dry rot in any city where affairs such as 'Freedom on the March' are made possible and presented by people inspired by a robust community spirit."

Columbus Dispatch—Columbus, Ohio—

"A program which is as ambitious and the event it commemorates was important. . . .

"The commendable aim of the sesquicentennial observance is to break down the local prejudices by programs in which the 'firsts' claimed by different cities will be given due recognition and which at the same time will foster an appreciation of the fact that all were a part of a unified and developing whole."

Newburgh Beacon News—Newburgh, New York—

"The celebration was broadly conceived and should serve a good patriotic purpose."

Worcester Evening Post—Worcester, Massachusetts—

". . . It is fitting that we pay tribute to the spirit of those ancestors who opened up the lands which have since contributed so much to our national life."

Somerset County Times—Somerset, Pennsylvania—

"Such observances cannot help but give inspiration to all of us to carry on . . . to uphold the traditions upon which the great area, of which we are a part, has been built."

Beloit, Wisconsin—

"The Ordinance of 1787 is second perhaps only to the Constitution as a charter of American liberty. In this day when fundamentals are often forgotten, in the trials of the moment, every community ought to welcome the opportunity for rededication of the spirit and the purpose of such a document."

Athens Messenger—Athens, Ohio—

"The present celebration of the Old Northwest Territory is one of the dramatic inspirations which have come and will come to deepen our confidence. . . . The educational possibilities of this celebration are unlimited and come at a time when the wavering faith in democracy of many partly informed people needs bolstering."

If the period or incident has genuine historic merit; is indicative or suggestive of present or probable future trends, and if its commemoration is conceived and executed for inspirational and educational purposes, this commission believes that there is no better or economical way to reach large masses of people. The question then becomes one of what funds are available and justified for the purpose sought.

The Northwest Territory Celebration Commission entered this project with the broad conception that an impressive and effectual commemoration program could be conducted for nominal expenditures of public money, and that being true, perhaps more such programs would be possible than if a few were held at high costs.

Whether this concept has been somewhat satisfactorily substantiated now remains for others to decide.

Appropriation and Realization

Northwest Territory Celebration was conceived as an earnest educational and inspirational effort—and to get all the desirable results possible for each dollar expended.

That it was timely and struck a popular chord is evidenced by the staggering figures of cooperation rendered the Federal and State Commissions.

Federal appropriation was \$115,000 gross; those of the states \$82,500 collectively, or a total of \$197,500 total gross.

Against the Federal appropriation it is fair, in determining real net cost, to deduct the cash receipts from sale of literature, some \$9,000, and materials and equipment turned over to other government agencies (cost \$6,000—present appraised value \$4,000).

This makes a net real expenditure of \$102,000, and with the states, of \$184,500. This does not give any effect to or take any credit for sales of commemorative stamps to collectors—practically all of which sales were net profit to the government.

Computing the fair value of all the factors, including gifts, loans, and other factors which made purchase unnecessary, we find the total to be \$687,962.35—or 3 and 7/10 times the net appropriations for the celebration. Or, looking at State appropriations as cooperation with the Federal government, in the same sense that other agencies cooperated, the government received \$688,000 worth for a net expenditure of \$102,000—or almost a ratio of 7 to 1.

The splendid cooperation rendered and assistance given is among the best evidence as to the reception accorded the project. Total government expenditure:

Federal Commission	\$115,000 gross;	\$102,000 net
State Commissions	82,500 gross	

\$197,500 gross; \$184,500 net

Of the Federal expenditure about \$9,000 is returned to the U. S. Treasury through sales of literature, and materials and equipment costing about \$6,000 and appraised at \$4,000 are turned over to other government agencies, making the real factual net expenditure of the Federal Commission about \$102,000.

The figures as to expenditures and contributed factors on various elements of the program are as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Actual Federal Expenditures</i>	<i>Accomplishment</i>
Cartographic Map	\$ 2,829.32	\$ 29,279.32
New York Program	600.66	4,166.66
Textbook	12,733.27	14,733.27
Contests	6,437.22	19,937.22
Historical Novel and other books	2,031.00	55,000.00
National Memorial	23,331.91	126,287.91
Pioneer Caravan	33,057.99	68,257.97
Publicity	9,204.85	272,000.00
Window Displays	None	10,000.00
Moving Pictures (aside from amateur)	None	16,500.00
Local Participation (figured at \$150 per community self-liquidating)		31,800.00
Administration—Federal and State (estimated)		37,000.00
Memorial Tablets		3,000.00
TOTAL		\$687,962.35

FINANCIAL STATEMENT Northwest Territory Celebration Commission

Original Appropriation	\$100,000.00
Supplemental Appropriation (reappropriation of estimated receipts)	15,000.00
Total Federal Funds available	\$115,000.00

Expenditures

	<i>Actual Encumbered Dec. 15, 1938</i>	<i>Projected To Complete Com. Work</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cartographic Map	\$ 2,829.32		\$ 2,829.32
New York Program	600.66		600.66
Textbook	12,733.27		12,733.27
Contests — School	6,437.22		6,437.22
Historical Novel distribution	2,031.00		2,031.00
National Memorial	23,331.91	\$ 455.57	23,787.48
Pioneer Caravan	33,057.99		33,057.99
Publicity	8,845.60	150.00	8,995.60
Administration:			
Salaries	14,476.74	220.00	14,696.74
Office Supplies	3,425.12	20.00	3,445.12
Travel Expenses	4,006.78	10.00	4,016.78
Memorial Tablets (balance of funds)	2,157.00		2,157.00

ANALYSIS OF CELEBRATION AS BUILT AROUND PIONEER CARAVAN

Figures given are from reports sent in by local committees, checked with official reports from caravan. Where no report was sent in by town committee, caravan report figures are given. It is to be considered that these figures are of most value in presenting general conclusions. It is impossible to give all the details of each celebration accurately.

Date	Town and State	Population	Parade Attendance	Pageant Attendance	Supplemental Pageantry	Floats in Parade	Banquet Attendance	Decoration Program	Spec. Window Displays	Gross Cost To Town	Net Cost To Town
Dec. 1-3	Ipswich-Hamilton, Mass.	9,000	50,000	3,000							
Dec. 3	Peabody, Mass.	21,345									
Dec. 4-5	Cambridge, Mass.	113,643									
Dec. 6	Wayside Inn, Mass.										
Dec. 7	Worcester, Mass.	195,311									
Dec. 8	Spencer, Mass.	6,000									
Dec. 9	Warren, Mass.	3,765									
Dec. 10	N. Wilbraham, Mass.	200									
Dec. 11-12	Springfield, Mass.	150,000									
Dec. 13	Simsbury, Conn.	3,625									
Dec. 14	Litchfield, Conn.	1,075									
Dec. 15	New Preston, Conn.	798									
Dec. 16	Wingdale, New York	156									
Dec. 17	East Fishkill, New York	60									
Dec. 18-19	Newburgh, New York	31,725									
Dec. 20	Blooming Grove, New York	1,923									
Dec. 21	Warwick, New York	2,443									
Dec. 22	Hamburg, New Jersey	4,731									
Dec. 23	Newton, New Jersey	5,401									
Dec. 24-26	Johnsonburg, New Jersey	162									
Dec. 27	Belvidere, New Jersey	2,073									
Dec. 28	Easton, Pennsylvania	34,468									
Dec. 29	Allentown, Pennsylvania	92,563									
Dec. 30	Macungie, Pennsylvania	842									
Dec. 31	Kutztown, Pennsylvania	2,841									
Jan. 1-2	Reading, Pennsylvania	111,171									
Jan. 3	Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania	1,484									
Jan. 4	Lebanon, Pennsylvania	25,561									
Jan. 5	Hummelstown, Pennsylvania	3,036									
Jan. 6	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	80,339									
Jan. 7	Carlisle, Pennsylvania	12,596									
Jan. 8-9	Shippensburg, Pennsylvania	4,345									
Jan. 10	Upper Strasburg, Pennsylvania	975									
Jan. 11	Burnt Cabins, Pennsylvania	219									
Jan. 12	Mountain House, Pennsylvania	6									
Jan. 13	Everett, Pennsylvania	1,874									

Reports did not show attendances until after Marietta. During winter months pageant, and even after Marietta, was given indoors on account of weather and usual record was not even standing room available.

Date	Town and State	Population	Parade Attendance	Pageant Attendance	Supplemental Pageantry	Floats in Parade	Banquet Attendance	Decoration Program	Spec. Window Displays	Gross Cost To Town	Net Cost To Town
May 21-22	Valparaiso, Indiana	6,518	10,000	6,000	None	None	None	1 day	None	100.00	(?)
May 23	Rensselaer, Indiana	2,912	No Report	2,000	None	58	54	1 day	500.00	Self-liquidating	
May 24	Peru, Indiana	12,683	11,000	10,000	None	40	179	1 day	(?)	270.00	134.00
May 25	Lafayette, Indiana	23,790	40,000	12,000	None	Several	None	1 day	11	200.00	200.00
May 26	Danville, Illinois	38,800	20,000	16,600	None	None	None	1 day	2	25.00	25.00
May 27	Champaign, Illinois	18,191	10,000	Rain	None	None	None	1 day			
May 28-29	Mattoon, Illinois	14,739	None	1,000							
May 30	Decatur, Illinois	57,100	10,000	10,000	None	None	None	1 day	12	.....	.....
May 31	Pana, Illinois	6,122	6,000	1,500	None	None	None	1 day			
June 1	Charleston, Illinois	6,615	5,000	3,000							
June 2	Casey, Illinois	2,189	11,000	15,000		100		1 day	45	650.00	450.00
June 3	Effingham, Illinois	4,024	4,000	3,000							
June 4-5	Vandalia, Illinois	3,316	4,000	3,520							
June 6	Benton, Illinois	7,201	12,000	11,000							
June 7	Mt. Vernon, Illinois	10,466	17,000	3,000	None	None	50	1 day	6	100.00	(?)
June 8	Marion, Illinois	10,478	14,000	8,000	Yes	4	None	1 day	6	Self-liquidating	(?)
June 9	Carbondale, Illinois	6,267	None	2,500	None	None	70	1 day	6	100.00	
June 10	Ana-Jonesboro, Illinois	3,019	5,000	5,000	None	50	None	1 day	12	150.00	
June 11-12	Cairo, Illinois	15,572	15,000	2,000							
June 13	Chester, Illinois	2,904	7,000	6,000	None	8	Yes	1 day	30	250.00	250.00
June 14	East St. Louis, Illinois	74,000	15,000	7,000	Yes	None	100	1 day	None	"too small"	"very small"
June 15	Granite City, Illinois	18,166	15,000	7,000	None	7	None	1 day	None	None	None
June 16	Alton, Illinois	26,797	None	6,500	None	None	None	1 day	None	Nothing	Nothing
June 17	Carrollton, Illinois	2,020	8,500	3,500							
June 18-19	Jacksonville, Illinois	15,931	18,000	3,000				1 day		Self-liquidating	
June 20	Petersburg, Illinois	2,432	2,000	5,000	Yes						
June 21	Havana, Illinois	3,614	None	3,000							
June 22	Bloomington, Illinois	30,421	60,000	4,500							
June 23	Peoria, Illinois	84,500	7,000	5,000	None	None	None	1 day			
June 24	Galesburg, Illinois	30,087	7,000	4,000	None	None	None	1 day			
June 25-26	Kewanee, Illinois	19,733	15,000	3,000	None	25	66	1 day	1	150.00	.....
June 27	LaSalle, Illinois	13,907	20,000	9,000							
June 28	Kankakee, Illinois	18,470	None		None						
June 29-30	Chicago, Illinois	3,157,400	None	4,500							
July 1	Evanston, Illinois	47,600	6,000	3,500	None	10	None	1 day	24	500.00	(?)
July 2-3	Aurora, Illinois	47,100	7,000	3,500							
July 4	Rockford, Illinois	82,800	80,000	30,000							
July 5	Sterling, Illinois	8,838	6,000	5,000	None	None	None	1 day	None	None	
July 6	St. Charles, Illinois	5,118	None	3,500	None	None	None	1 day	50.00	50.00	
July 7	Waukegan, Illinois	22,023	5,000	10,000	None	50	125	1 day	10	500.00	(?)
July 8	Racine, Wisconsin	74,400	25,000	20,000	Yes	None	110	1 day	None	1,500.00	"made money"
July 9-10	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	544,200	50,000	11,000							
July 11	Palmyra, Wisconsin	685	1,000	6,000	Yes			2 days	12	50.00	20.00

July 12	Watertown, Wisconsin	9,467	1,200	3,500									
July 13	Madison, Wisconsin	50,500	12,000	3,500	None	None	Yes	1 day	None	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 14	Portage, Wisconsin	5,582	6,000	4,000									
July 15	Fox Lake, Wisconsin	1,012	2,000	3,000	None	None	No	4 days	40	275.00	112.75		
July 16-17	West Bend, Wisconsin	3,378	14,000	4,000									
July 18	Sheboygan, Wisconsin	35,100	75,000	40,000	Yes		Yes	1 day	.....	400.00	400.00		
July 19-20	Two Rivers, Wisconsin	7,305	16,000	14,500	None	None	No	2 days	1	400.00	400.00		
July 21	Appleton, Wisconsin	24,464	17,000	5,000							265.00		
July 22	New London, Wisconsin	4,667	No Report	No Report									
July 23-24	Stevens Point, Wisconsin	12,889	10,000	4,500	None	3	None			800.00	Self-liquidating		
July 25	Black River Falls, Wisconsin	1,796	13,500	7,800	Yes	34	100	2 days					
July 26	Rice Lake, Wisconsin	4,459	None	4,000	None	None	None	1 day	6	800.00	Self-liquidating		150.00
July 27	River Falls, Wisconsin	2,273	1,200	1,400									
July 28	St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin	825	5,000	6,000									
July 29	Superior, Wisconsin	39,671	17,000	8,500									
July 30-31	Duluth, Minnesota	116,800	40,000	11,000									
Aug. 1	Virginia, Minnesota	16,030	20,000	8,000	None	67	160	1 day	40		165.00		
Aug. 2	Grand Rapids, Minnesota	2,914	5,000	6,000	None	30		1 day			500.00		
Aug. 3	Itasca State Park, Minnesota		10,000	8,500									
Aug. 4	Fergus Falls, Minnesota	7,581	15,000	13,500	None	43	Yes	1 day	50		375.00		
Aug. 5	Brainerd, Minnesota	9,973	14,500	3,500									
Aug. 6	St. Cloud, Minnesota	18,860	17,000	11,000									
Aug. 7	Alexandria, Minnesota	3,388	None	5,500									
Aug. 8	Willmar, Minnesota	5,892	13,000	9,000									
Aug. 9	Marshall, Minnesota	3,092	13,000	10,000									
Aug. 10	New Ulm, Minnesota	6,745	13,000	8,500									
Aug. 11	Fairmont, Minnesota	4,630	17,000	13,500		44	75	1 day	30				
Aug. 12	St. Peter, Minnesota	4,335	16,000	8,500									
Aug. 13-15	Minneapolis, Minnesota	455,900	25,000	15,000									
Aug. 16	Stillwater, Minnesota	7,735	14,000	7,500									
Aug. 17	Rochester, Minnesota	17,050	15,000	5,000	None		50	1 day	10	500.00	.....	
Aug. 18	Winona, Minnesota	19,450	25,000	14,500									
Aug. 19	LaCrosse, Wisconsin	30,400	10,000	10,000	Yes		45	1 day	3	250.00	200.00		
Aug. 20-21	Elroy, Wisconsin	1,713	5,000	2,500									
Aug. 22	Richland Center, Wisconsin	3,409	4,500	6,500									
Aug. 23	Patch Grove, Wisconsin	370	.....	2,500									
Aug. 24	Mineral Point, Wisconsin	2,568	2,500	6,500									
Aug. 25	Monroe, Wisconsin	4,788	4,000	6,000									
Aug. 26	Beloit, Wisconsin	24,771	Public Meeting	6,000									
Aug. 27-28	Galena, Illinois	4,742	3,000	1,000	Yes	11	None	1 day	22		100.00		
Aug. 29	Freeport, Illinois	20,688	8,000	5,500	None	30	None	1 day	12		100.00		
Aug. 30	Moline, Illinois	35,600	2,500	6,000	None	18	None	1 day	"few"		100.00		
Aug. 31	Macomb, Illinois	6,714	18,000	10,000									
Sept. 1	Quincy, Illinois	89,800	20,000	8,000	None	None	None		None	118.00	118.00		
Sept. 2	Springfield, Illinois	67,200	No Report										
Sept. 3	Terre Haute, Indiana	73,500	60,000	20,000	None	35	417	4 days	12	1,500.00	.....	
Sept. 4-10	Indianapolis, Indiana	382,100	28,500	41,800									
Sept. 10-11	Bloomington, Indiana	12,589	None	None									
Sept. 12	Vincennes, Indiana	18,271	30,000	7,500	None	66	150	2 days	75	4,000.00	.....	
Sept. 13	Evanaville, Indiana	98,100	None	3,000	None	None	None	1 day	5	360.00	.....	
Sept. 14	Cannelton, Indiana	2,008	12,500	5,500									

Date	Town and State	Population	Parade Attendance	Pageant Attendance	Supplemental Pageantry	Floats in Parade	Banquet Attendance	Decoration Program	Spec. Window Displays	Gross Cost To Town	Net Cost To Town
Sept. 15	Corydon, Indiana	1,785	8,000	7,500							
Sept. 16	Madison, Indiana	6,711	8,000	6,000							
Sept. 17-18	Lawrenceburg, Indiana	3,466									
Sept. 19	Connersville, Indiana	12,454	15,000	12,000	None	10 Bands	44	1 day	5	2,000.00	Self-liquidating
Sept. 20	Muncie, Indiana	46,000	45,000	7,500							
Sept. 21	Fort Recovery, Ohio	1,092	7,000	6,000	None	16	1400	1 day	18	300.00	210.00
Sept. 22	Van Wert, Ohio	8,440	13,000	7,000							
Sept. 23	Lima, Ohio	49,700	50,000	8,000	None	15	100			600.00	
Sept. 24-25	Piqua, Ohio	15,979	35,000	10,000	Yes	35	350	2 days	100	4,000.00	
Sept. 26	Greenville, Ohio	7,104	25,000	7,500	Yes	50-60	150	5 days	75-100		
Sept. 27	Eaton, Ohio	3,210	15,000	6,500							
Sept. 28	Dayton, Ohio	184,500	200,000	6,000		40	Yes		45	6,000.00	3,000.00
Sept. 29	Oxford, Ohio	2,146	5,000	2,000	30,000 marchers in parade.						
Sept. 30	Hamilton, Ohio	44,200	20,000	8,000		7	150	1 day	10	350.00	
Oct. 1-2	Cincinnati, Ohio	413,700	25,000	5,000	Yes	95	491	5 days	20	8,200.00	
Oct. 3	Norwood, Ohio	29,938	15,000	5,000	None	50	210	1 day	No Report		
Oct. 4	Georgetown, Ohio	1,670	12,000	5,500							
Oct. 5	Manchester, Ohio	1,824	16,000	6,000	None	54	196		25	575.00	Profit 14.00
Oct. 6	Portsmouth, Ohio	41,200	100,000	10,000	Yes	68	285	5 days	194	22,000.00	3,000.00
Oct. 7	Jackson, Ohio	5,842	45,000	4,000	None	25	125	4 days	70	.....
Oct. 8	Ironton, Ohio	14,492	30,000	3,000	Yes	60	140		"all merchants"	2,500.00	
Oct. 9-10	Gallipolis, Ohio	6,070	14,000	4,000	Yes	7	265	2 days	40	348.07	
Oct. 11	Pomeroy, Ohio	4,294	17,000	5,500							
Oct. 12	Belpre, Ohio	1,317	6,000	7,000	None	15	Yes	1 day	2	250.00	50.00
Oct. 13	Marietta, Ohio				No Exercises—Caravan disbanded.						

PAGEANT ATTENDANCES BY COMMUNITIES OF VARIOUS SIZES

Population Under 1,000	Pageant Attendance	Population 1,001-2,500	Pageant Attendance	Population 2,601-5,000	Pageant Attendance	Population 5,001-10,000	Pageant Attendance	Population 10,001-25,000	Pageant Attendance	Population 25,001-60,000	Pageant Attendance	Population 60,001-100,000	Pageant Attendance	Population 100,001-250,000	Pageant Attendance	Population 250,001-Up	Pageant Attendance	
685	1,000	1,618	15,000	4,252	15,000	9,000	50,000	15,261	150,000	31,973	45,000	73,000	50,000	116,800	100,000	299,000	150,000	
825	5,000	1,666	5,000	2,665	5,000	6,411	50,000	12,001	35,000	30,442	35,000	74,000	15,000	208,435	80,000	312,200	10,000	
2,480	6,000	4,334	15,000	9,950	8,000	16,649	15,000	34,679	30,000	32,800	40,000	105,300	60,000	544,200	50,000			
2,189	11,000	4,024	4,000	7,070	4,000	12,683	11,000	31,820	65,000	84,500	7,000	174,200	40,000	455,900	25,000			
2,020	8,500	3,316	4,000	7,379	30,000	23,790	40,000	30,461	28,000	74,400	25,000	116,800	40,000	382,100	26,000			
2,432	2,000	3,019	5,000	9,290	25,000	18,191	10,000	38,800	20,000	73,500	60,000	184,500	200,000	413,700	25,000			
1,012	2,000	2,904	7,000	8,756	15,000	10,466	17,000	57,100	10,000									
1,796	13,500	3,378	14,000	9,806	15,000	10,478	14,000	30,421	60,000									
2,273	1,200	2,914	5,000	5,788	8,000	15,572	15,000	30,077	7,000									
1,713	5,000	3,092	13,000	6,518	10,000	18,165	15,000	47,600	6,000									
2,008	12,500	4,630	17,000	6,122	6,000	15,931	18,000	47,100	7,000									
1,785	8,000	4,335	16,000	6,615	5,000	19,733	15,000	50,500	12,000									
1,082	7,000	3,409	4,580	7,201	12,000	13,907	20,000	35,100	73,000									
2,146	5,000	2,569	2,500	8,834	6,000	22,023	25,000	39,671	17,000									
1,670	12,000	4,788	4,000	9,467	1,200	24,464	17,000	30,400	20,000									
1,824	16,000	4,742	3,000	5,582	6,000	12,889	10,000	35,600	2,500									
1,317	6,000	3,466	15,000	7,305	16,000	16,030	20,000	39,800	20,000									
		3,210	15,000	7,581	15,000	18,860	17,000	46,800	45,000									
		4,294	17,000	9,973	14,500	17,050	15,000	49,700	60,000									
				5,892	13,000	19,409	25,000	44,200	20,000									
				6,745	13,000	20,688	8,000	29,938	15,000									
				7,735	14,000	18,271	30,000	41,200	100,000									
				6,714	18,000	12,454	18,000											
				6,711	8,000	15,979	35,000											
				8,440	13,000	14,492	30,000											
				7,104	25,000													
				5,842	45,000													
				6,070	14,000													
Aver.	755	3,000	1,820	7,923	3,649	9,526	7,461	16,417	16,617	25,000	38,790	31,340	77,033	39,500	151,005	93,333	402,850	47,555

